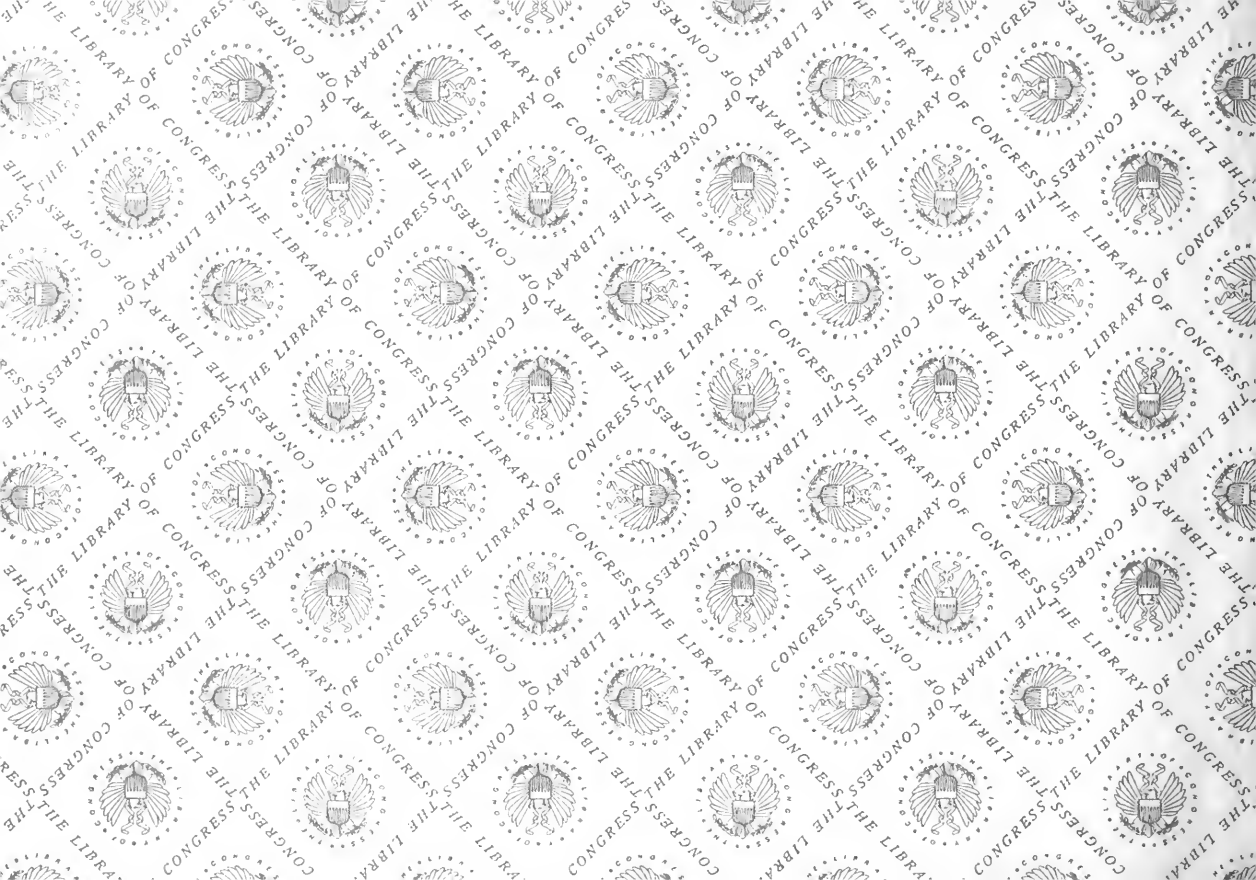
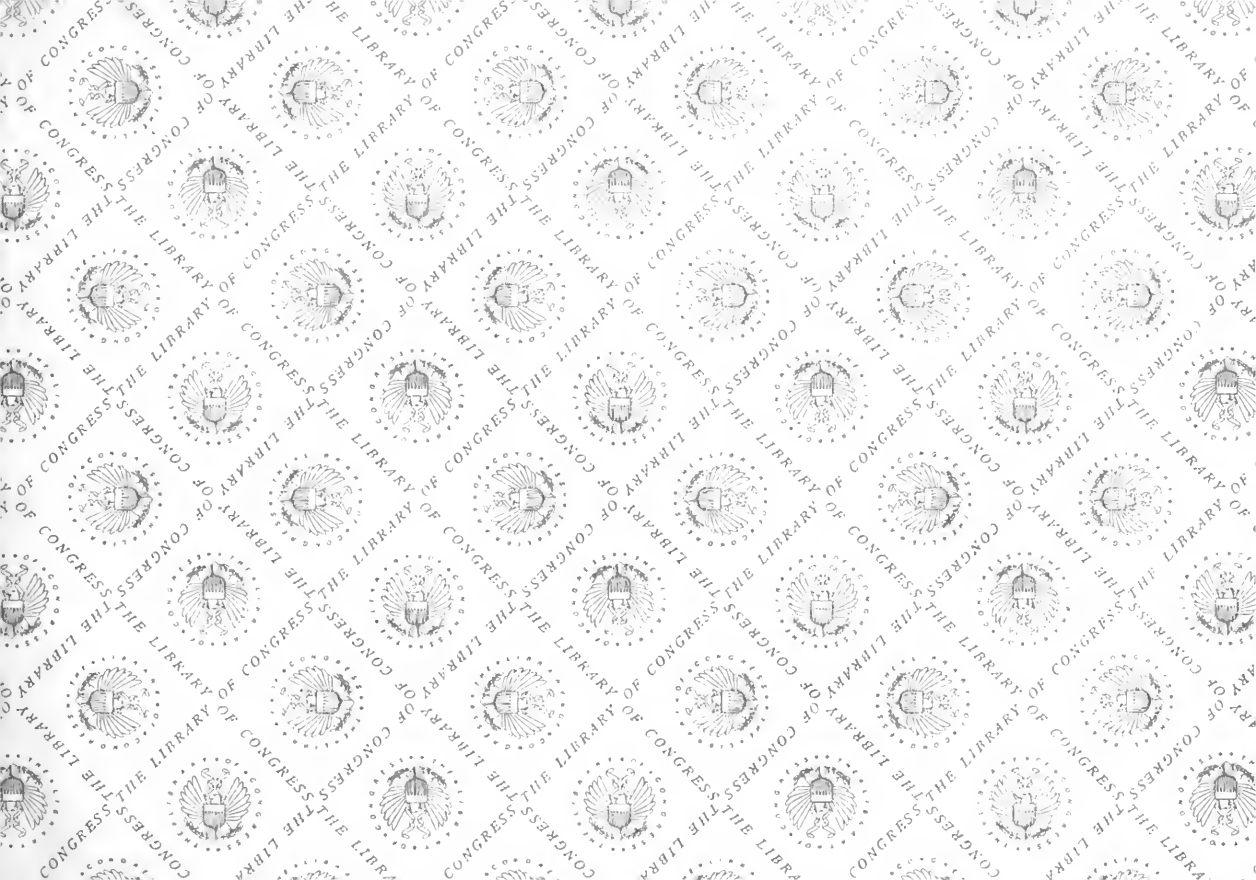


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## INTRODUCTION.



HIS book, prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade of Gloucester, Mass., is offered in behalf of her citizens to those who in any way have an interest in this old city by the sea, or to those who seek an ideal place for rest, health and recreation. Her history has been long and not uneventful. Her special and peculiar industry, the fisheries, has already been made known in part to the public by the pen of many writers. Her advantages for business purposes have been creditably utilized in the past, but not yet to their full capacity. Her situation, surroundings, and natural scenery have given her a lasting hold, not only on the affections of her children, but they have also brought to her many welcome visitors, many of whom have identified themselves with her life, so as to be considered more than temporary residents. Their number will increase as these attractions become better and more widely known.

In the last part and no less interesting to the reader, will be found the announcements of some of the men and firms, who through industry, thrift and enterprise, have made Gloucester what she is today.

Much more might be written on many of the subjects contained in this book, but space forbids. The sketches on the following pages are necessarily few. It is hoped that they will be acceptable to those unfamiliar with the place, or whose acquaintance dates from such a distant time that a present day description will be new and interesting.

It is also possible that the actual inhabitants may find something here which will increase their local pride and patriotism.



*INNER HARBOR AND CITY FROM EAST GLOUCESTER*

# HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER.



FROM the time of the early explorers Gloucester, Mass., on Cape Ann has always occupied a large place in the history of New England and the nation. It is claimed that the Norsemen in 1001 skirted the New England Coast, which they called New Vineland, and landed here. It has also been said that they called the place Kroasnes, the Cape of the Cross, and that they were attacked by the natives "skrellings" in the language of the sagas, their chieftain Thorwald being killed, and buried on shore. In 1605 the Chevalier Samuel De Champlain on a voyage of exploration and discovery, sailed about the cape which he named Cape Aux Isles. The next year in early September he rounded what is now Eastern Point and came to anchor in the inner harbor between Five and Ten Pound Islands, so named for the sums for which they were purchased in Colonial times.

Champlain was charmed with the place and made a prolonged stay. He considered the harbor and location one of the best strategically and commercially on this part of the coast and made an accurate topographical map of the harbor and surroundings showing the elevation of the land, its streams, habitations of the Indians besides complete soundings of the inner harbor and outer bay. While engaged on shore with a party, he narrowly escaped the same fate as Thorwald the Norseman being ambushed by the Indians, but was saved by the timely appearance of the Sieur De Poutrincourt and a company of arquebusiers, who arrived opportunely to put the crafty aborigines to flight. This circumstance, described in the account of his travels published on his return to France, is also depicted upon his map of the place. Thus, leaving out of consideration the Norsemen, the first white men to land on what is now Cape Ann and Gloucester, were Frenchmen, and the lilies of France were emblazoned on the first standard flung to its breezes. His name for the place was singularly appropriate, Le Beau Port, the Beautiful Harbor.

After his departure others came Capt. John Smith, the intrepid navigator and explorer of two continents. He named the cape Tragibigzanda, in honor of the Turkish lady who is said to have saved his head from the Mahometan scimitar and the islands, Thatcher's, Straitsmouth and Milk, the three Turks heads, in commemoration of a feat in slaying and beheading three Moslems. Shortly after it was named Cape Ann in honor of the Princess Ann of Denmark, mother of Prince Charles.

Others followed but the honor of making the first settlement, which was also the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts Bay, belongs to the Dorchester colony. This was a company formed by the Rev. John White, a Puritan minister, rector of St. Peter's church of Dorchester, Eng. He interested some wealthy gentlemen in the project and his colony, in three vessels, sailed for and reached what is now Gloucester in 1623. It was not, as has been supposed, formed for the promotion of any ecclesiastical denomination its main object being the pursuit of the fisheries which had been successfully carried on off the New England coast since 1606. The church or denominational motive, if there was any, was subsidiary. In fact, there is no evidence that any chaplain was appointed for the colony, although in 1628 the first service, of which there is record, was conducted by Rev. John Lyford, a member of the



OLD ELLERY HOUSE



RAVEN CHASM



VORNEIS HOF

Points

of

Interest



THATCHER'S LIGHTS



MOTHER ROCK

Established Church, who, however, had been in the country before the Dorchester colony sailed and who came over to the cape from the Plymouth colony, where he was persona non grata.

The site of the settlement, on which was erected the "stage" or wharf of the company was at Stage Fort, now a public reservation. Here was erected their house, the framework of which was brought over from England.

In 1624 Roger Conant was appointed Governor and the colony attracted much attention. The Pilgrims claimed the territory under their grant and disputed the right of an independent company of fishermen adventurers, under Capt. Hewes, who had taken possession of a part of the tract. Standish laid siege to the Hewes party, who were barricaded strongly on the rocky bluff, but the good offices of Conant pointed the way to the first *modus vivendi* in the New England fisheries and peace was restored between the rival factions.

The avowed objects of the colony were fishing and farming. The fisheries were successfully pursued and good catches sent to Bilboa, Spain, but the arable land of the cape was exceedingly limited. Accordingly in 1626 the agricultural part of the colony went to Salem, taking their house leaving the purely maritime element here. These were joined by others from time to time, among them being a colony from Plymouth, who came here in 1630, under the leadership of a son of Rev. John Robinson. In 1632 a church was gathered and services held in a house of worship erected on the northwesterly side of Beacon Hill the place of their first burial yard being nearby and used as such for many years.

Other English companies joined these, one under the direction of Maurice Thompson, a merchant of London, in 1639. In that year the general court was asked to incorporate the town. This was granted in 1642 the town taking the name Gloucester from the beautiful cathedral city in England, whence many of the settlers came.

From the first the history of the place has been largely maritime. The fisheries and later the domestic coast-wise and foreign commerce were pursued with untiring energy and unflagging enterprise, early achieving the position which it has maintained and strengthened, of being the leading fishing port on the American continent. Today its clipper fishing schooners, veritable yachts in design and appointments, approximating some 273 vessels and manned by 5000 stalwart men, sail the seas annually from Cape Hatteras to the Arctic Circle in their honorable and hazardous occupation, furnishing at call a nursery for the American navy which has proven a veritable tower of strength in time of need. The schooner, a marine type now standard in every sea was originated here in 1713 by Capt. Andrew Robinson. When launched, a spectator alluding to the graceful manner in which the craft glided into the water exclaimed, "See, how she seoons." "Then a schooner let her be," cried her designer.

At Louisburg, the Gibraltar of America, deemed impregnable, these men, in a craft commanded by Capt. Sanders and in a land company under Capt. Byles, did yeoman service in reducing that stronghold and again at Quebec with Wolfe on the Heights of Montmorenci, were in the forefront when the flag of France was lowered for the last time, virtually, on the American continent. Again at the battle of Bunker's Hill, two companies of Gloucester men did valiant service and afterwards manning their crafts large and small, harassed the enemies' commerce, taking many valuable prizes, including a supply ship with field guns intended for the British army, which, sorely needed, were forwarded to Washington's army at Cambridge. The gallant defence by the men of the town on the attempt of Capt. Linzee of the British sloop of war Falcon to land and destroy the town in August, 1775 and the equally gallant repulse



9 SURF MAIDEN



GOOD SURF



GOOD SURF

of a similar attempt a few days prior by Maj. Coffin, at what is now called Coffin's Beach, on the northwesterly side of the town, are stirring instances of valor and patriotism. It was the daring and skill of the Massachusetts patriot fishermen which saved Washington's army from annihilation during the retreat across Long Island Sound. Again in the war of 1812, the fishermen proved their worth in a struggle admittedly a naval contest, which terminated so favorably for the American arms. The sailing master of the Constitution was Capt. Harraden of Gloucester.

Again at the call to arms in 1861 one-seventh of the male population of the town were either in the army or navy, the latter branch of the service having a full quota from the fishing fleet. That this spirit still actuates the men who man the fleet was signally evidenced during the Spanish-American War, when, in addition to the land company, nearly 500 fishermen, skilled mariners, responded promptly to the call of the country for men trained to the sea. Such, too briefly mentioned, is a record of which any community may well be proud, the patriotic spirit dominant today as in the early history of the republic.

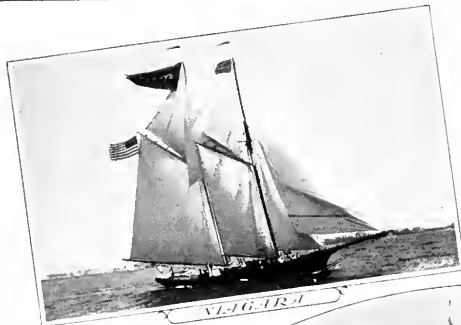
The commercial growth of the town and city almost wholly pertains to the fisheries, which phase will be treated by another. Suffice to say that the town has grown steadily, conservatively and surely, sometimes receiving a setback from the loss of life and property in the fisheries, but always gathering courage, continuing to advance. At length in 1873, after 231 years under the town system of government, the city form was decided upon. Today Gloucester has approximately 28,000 inhabitants, and with Cape Ann, which it virtually includes, 33,000.

As early as 1680, Rev. Cotton Mather, that stalwart Puritan divine, visited the place, which he referred to as "the sea-browned fishing town of Gloucester," and was much impressed by its natural beauties. More than 75 years ago the members of the Brook Farm and the Transcendentalists made their annual summer pilgrimage to Pigeon Cove, coming by stage coach, that being the days before the iron horse on the cape. They were the path-blazers of the summer host of the future. Now it is estimated that fully 15,000 people, during the two summer months, spend whole or part of the season within the precincts of Cape Ann. Again the mine of wealth from the hard, enduring granite, with which the cape abounds is no small factor in the industrial economy of the city.

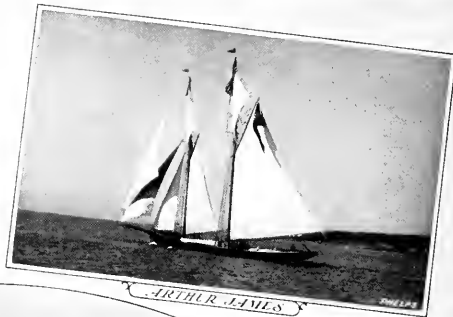
At the end of 286 years the city, ripe with years and mellowed by time, has settled down and acquired that individuality and repose which only time can give. The charm of its winding thoroughfares, the old town merging into the new and modern, is accentuated by the glamor of its always fascinating fishing industry. And today the indomitable spirit which has always characterized the pursuit of its industry is more pronounced than ever. Its history is an inspiration to every American and to all who admire the attributes of pluck, sagacity and perseverance. With this inspiration those who are to come forward will unquestionably carry its peculiar maritime standard to still higher achievements.

As ever it welcomes the daring from all points of the world to the democracy and good fellowship which has always characterized the Gloucester fishermen. It welcomes equally to its shores, in its suburbs, the many who enamored by the beauty which nature has lavished upon it, those people of wealth and culture, whose summer homes approach palaces, have cast their lot for a time here and transformed the North Shore into a veritable Arcady.

BY JAMES R. PRINGLE.



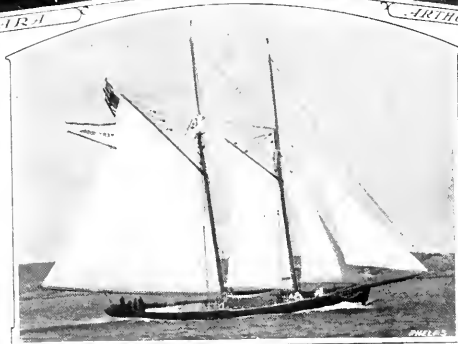
NIAGARA



ARTHUR JAMES



LIRTAR



MARY DE COSTE



ALICE

MODERN FISHING VESSELS



## THE FISHERIES.



DESTINY ordained that Gloucester should be the first and greatest fishing port in the new world. Away back, as far as 1602, that daring navigator, Gosnold, found that codfish were plenty in Massachusetts bay and for twenty years before a permanent settlement was made here, the fisheries were pursued off this coast, with profit. Destiny took a hand when the Dorchester company's 50 ton ship set out from England in 1623, it being the intention of those concerned to engage in a fishing trip and also found a permanent colony. The ancient records tell us that the expedition had no definite place in view for settlement and that arriving late in the season at the fishing grounds on the Maine coast, the fishing was found poor and in hopes of making up a full fare, the voyage was continued to Massachusetts bay.

Here, off Cape Ann, cod were found in abundance, with the result that in the fall of 1623, the craft sailed for Spain, deeply laden with fish, while 14 men, with necessary provisions, were landed at Cape Ann. Our first colonists, therefore, were fishermen and the first business of the place was fishing. The first fishing "stage" or wharf was erected at Stage Fort, now a public park of the city.

With the exception of possibly a very few years immediately following 1626, the fisheries have been followed from this port through all these 286 years, practically without interruption. Beginning with one craft of 50 tons, Gloucester now boasts of the finest fleet of fishing vessels in the world; fleet, staunch, yacht-like crafts, numbering 273 sail, with a tonnage of 21,864 tons, manned by about 5000 men, than whom there are no more brave, hardy and daring who sail on any sea.

History tells us that one of the fares of fish in the days about 1623 brought 5000 pounds sterling in Bilbao, Spain. Today the fishing business of Gloucester has a census rating of over \$7,000,000. The first vessels used were ketches, shallops and pinnaces, all little crafts and partially decked over. The first schooner, Gloucester's greatest step forward in fishing vessel architecture, came in 1713. Today, built on yacht lines, safe, staunch and speedy, a fishing vessel challenges the admiration of the marine world.

To tell how the 140,000,000 pounds of fish, which are brought annually to this port, or landed by Gloucester vessels at other ports, are caught and cured and prepared for the tables of millions of homes, would be an interesting story, but too long for these pages.

Records of Gloucester's fisheries previous to 1830 are vague indeed, but since that year, to the present, they have cost the lives of 5304 hardy toilers of the sea, who have left behind them 1064 widows and 2144 orphans. Since 1830, some 779 vessels, measuring 41,757 tons, valued at \$4,000,000, have sailed from this port, never to return.

The Gloucester fisheries are the most extensive in the new world, and are prosecuted from the dreaded sands of Diamond shoals, off Cape Hatteras, to the great ice fields and bergs of the Greenland coast. "Gloucester" and "fish" are synonymous the world over.

ARTHUR L. MILLETT.



COMING ABOARD



RETURNING FISHING



ICED UP

# FISHING



BAILING UP

## GLoucester's METHODS OF CATCHING FISH.



FOR considerably over two centuries the fisheries of Gloucester were conducted with the ordinary hook and line, with which all who have ever caught a fish in salt or fresh water, are familiar. True, the size of hook, line and sinker varied from those used today, but the idea was the same. Today the fisheries of Gloucester and New England, being composed of so many branches and so diversified, are pursued with many other devices, although the old hook and line still survives to a considerable extent. To properly explain all the methods employed today in the Gloucester fisheries, would require a volume of many pages, and here an attempt will be made to but briefly mention and describe them.

The cod fishery, the staple industry, is pursued with hook and line, with trawls, gill nets and with "jiggers." This latter term needs explanation at the outset. It is applied to a hook, or, rather, two hooks, which have no "beard" or sharp backward turned point, which is on every regular hook, and the sinker, a piece of lead, fashioned something after the shape of a fish, moulded onto the shank of the hooks, and holding them opposite to each other. These are used by some of the bankers, fishing far off shore, in shoal spots, where the fish at certain times in the spring, school in such great numbers, that no baited hooks are used, but the jiggers, which are used without bait, are let down under them and jerked up quickly, impaling the fish at any point, and thus securing him. Fishing by this method, when conditions favor, can be done much more expeditiously and cheaply than with a baited hook and line. The greater part of the cod fishing is done with what is called a trawl, indeed this is today the leading method of catching what are known as "ground" fish, or fish that swim near the bottom of the ocean, such as cod, haddock, hake, halibut and cusk. These trawls are composed of long lines, from which depend, at regular intervals, very short, smaller lines, to which the hooks are attached. At each end of the main line is a small anchor, to hold it fast in position near the bottom, while from each end also, is another line long enough to reach from near the bottom, where the trawl lies when in fishing position, to the surface, these surface ends being attached to kegs or buoys with a sort of flag thereon, to hold it up and also to designate its position when the fishermen go to haul it in to secure the catch. Trawls are baited and coiled neatly in "tubs," and set from dories, which are rowed off from the vessel, the fishermen tossing the lines and hooks over the side of the dory by a dexterous swing of a short stick held in one hand.

Trawls vary in length, size of lines and hooks, and number of lines which go to make up a tub. Generally speaking, the equipment of a large vessel, fishing on the off-shore banks, and carrying ten dories, is six six-line



tubs to each dory. Each line is 300 feet long and is fitted with about 85 hooks. Thus, with all trawls set, a vessel is covering over 20 miles of fishing ground with 30,000 hooks.

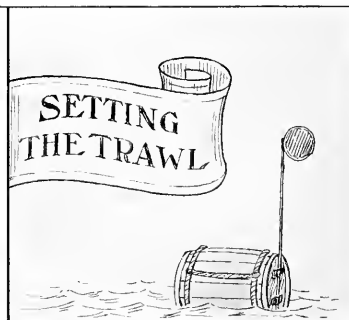
Next to trawling, purse seining is the most important method of catching fish and the purse seine is used exclusively for the fish that swim or school near the surface, such as mackerel, herring, pollock, shad, porgies and the like. The size and texture of the seine varies according to the business for which it is used, but the one most commonly known and in most general use, is the mackerel purse seine. This is really a big net of light, tarred twine, fitted on the bottom or "foot," with small lead weights to make it sink quickly and on the top, or "head," with cork floats to keep that part above water, while it is being handled and set. Around the "foot," and rove through many iron rings, that it may work easily, is the purse line, a rope, by means of which the seine is pursed, or drawn together like a bag. The plate on opposite page shows mackerel seine set from boat, with vessel in the distance.

The ordinary mackerel seine is about 225 fathoms long, and 18 fathoms deep, the meshes of the twine being from two to three inches square. It is set from a seineboat, a large whaleboat of distinctively Gloucester design, and manned by 13 men from the crew of a mackerel catcher. After the school is sighted from the masthead, these 13 men get into the seineboat and row in the direction of the school of fish, which can generally be seen, plainly to the practised eye, but almost unnoticeable to the layman. Nine of the men row, while another steers, and three attend to the putting out of the seine.

When the boat comes into the proper position, one end of the seine, which is piled high, but in perfect order, just aft of the waist of the boat, is thrown over the side, the crew begins to row at full strength, and a circle is made around the school, the seine being thrown out all the while and with the remaining end left in the boat, the dory from the vessel, which picked up the first end thrown over, is met, thus bringing the ends together. The dory passes its picked-up end of the purse line into the seineboat and quickly both ends are made fast on to a patent purser, a great time and labor-saving device and as the men turn on the crank handles of the machine, the purse-line is wound in from both directions at once, thus quickly drawing the bottom of the seine together and making the great bag, from which the fish find it hard work to escape. When the vessel is brought up alongside the seine, which by this time has been all hauled into the seineboat, excepting a small part in which the fish remain, it is secured to the rail and while the seineboat holds up the other side, the fish are bailed out on deck and iced or salted.

Hooks and lines are still used in certain branches of the fisheries. With these the men stand to the rail, each having a regular position. Each line is fitted with two hooks and a heavy sinker, the weight and length of line and size of sinker varying according to the line of fishery followed and the locality fished.

The regular Georges handline is from 100 to 125 fathoms long, the "leads," or sinkers, weighing nine pounds,



and there are two hooks to each line. In some branches the lines are not so long or the leads so heavy, but the Georges outfit is considered the regulation handline gear. In the branch of the fisheries called dory handlining, as its name implies, the crew go out from the vessel singly in dories, and fish with handlines.

In some other branches of the fishery, nets are used exclusively. These are a sort of small seine, except that they have no purse lines, and are not handled as is a seine. They are set out straight, with weights to hold the foot down, and corks, or glass globes, to keep the head at the surface, or where desired. They are strung out in a line and generally allowed to remain several hours in this position, sometimes all day or all night. Then they are hauled by the crew, in dories, the fish being picked out of the meshes, where they have been caught by swimming against the net and becoming meshed by the gills.

Small schooners and sloops, which go netting for mackerel, use from 75 to 125 nets, which are each about 80 yards long and 75 meshes deep, the meshes being from 2 3-4 to 3 7-8 inches square. The heads of these nets are kept on the surface by a large number of corks on the headrope.

Nets are also used by some small crafts which engage in codfishing along shore, and from the way in which the catch is taken, are called gill nets. These are longer than mackerel nets and are only about six feet deep. The meshes are also much larger, as the cod are larger fish than mackerel. These nets are not set with the headrope on the surface, but, by means of weights on the foot, are sunk to any desired depth and kept upright and in position by ropes, at the surface end of which are numerous large hollow glass balls of great buoyancy.

An exciting branch of the fisheries is swordfishing, the principal apparatus used in this being a sort of harpoon or "lily iron", as it is called. The fish which weigh from 100 to 700 pounds, are sighted by lookouts stationed on the mast-head and often near to the top-mast head, the fin of the fish being detected just above the surface. The vessel is run up to the fish, while the spear man, in a seat or "pulpit" on the bowsprit, makes ready. As the fish comes within striking distance, he plunges the lily iron into its body, while at the same time another of the crew throws over a small barrel, around which is wound a strong line, which is attached to the iron, the long pole handle having come out easily after the fish is struck, leaving the lily iron, to which the rope is attached, in the fish.

One or two of the crew put off in a dory after the fish, whose position is shown by the floating barrel, and it is often a difficult and dangerous task to secure this most vicious prize.

By these methods, principally, the fisheries of this, the greatest fishing port in the new world, are conducted.

ARTHUR L. MILLETT.

FISH

CURING



PITCHING OIL



FLAKE  
YARD



FLAKE  
YARD



FISH WHARF



## FISH CURING AND PACKING.



THE methods used are interesting and the strict cleanliness always evident excites much favorable comment. Whether the first of the curing is done on the vessel or ashore, prompt handling of the fresh fish is the rule. When the fish are cured on the vessel, they are split open (just out of the water) cleaned, thoroughly washed and packed in the hold of the vessel in pure sea salt. The catch made, the vessel sails to Gloucester, where the fish are taken out at the wharf, washed carefully and packed into butts or hogsheads, which hold about 1200 lbs. of fish. In these butts, the fish are kept to await the demands of trade, being inspected frequently to insure their perfect condition.

When needed, the fish are taken from the butts, washed again, piled up in "kench" and this kenching or piling up presses out a good part of the pickle. This process is called "water hawsing."

Next the fish are wheeled to the "flake yards", which are covered with great "flakes" or long tables, which are in some cases on the roofs of the packer's buildings. On these flakes, the fish are spread out, each fish by itself, flesh side up, and the sun carries on the drying process, tempered by Gloucester's famous breezes.

A snow white canopy of canvas is stretched over the fish on a framework and this canvas protects the fish from dust or smoke as well as the burning rays of the sun. Flaking completes the curing and requires great care and exact judgment. From the flake yard the fish go to the "dry-fish house", and from there to the skinner.

The first step in the packing and skinning, is a most interesting work, requires expert workmen and consists in cutting off the side and back fins, pulling off the skin, and cutting out the back bone.

Boning is the next step. Young women, particularly adapted to this work because they are naturally neat, patient and skilful, draw the small needle or rib bones from the fish—each bone by itself—using a pair of pincers in the work. Then the fish are "absolutely boneless."

Cutting the fish into required length for the boxes and cartons comes next. All fish that are not shipped whole, are packed into cartons or boxes, carefully protected by wrapping in heavy waxed paper, and then in crates or cases.

The neatness, skill, and general character of the workers (both male and female) who prepare the sea foods in Gloucester, are a matter of great pride to those in charge of the business and visitors are at once impressed by this fact.



PICKING

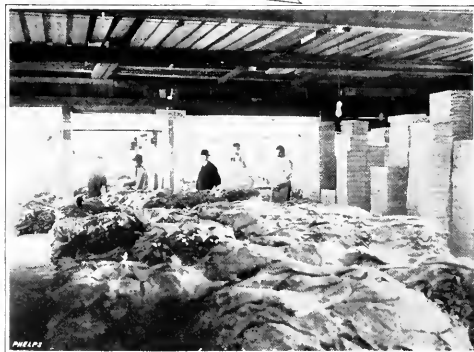
# PREPARING Salt Fish FOR MARKET



SKEWERING



BONE PULLING



DRY FISH SHED

Some fish are landed fresh. On the vessel, these fish, when caught, have the entrails removed, are thoroughly washed and packed in ice. Such trips are short. The vessel reaches Gloucester and the fish are taken out. On the wharf, the fish are split lengthwise, after the heads are cut off. Then a thorough washing in clean water and the fish are packed in pure sea salt in butts and from this point the process is the same as on fish salted aboard the vessel.

Mackerel are cured aboard the vessel. First they are split open along the back, next cleaned out thoroughly and then soaked in clean, pure sea water, the water being changed several times. After this, the mackerel are rubbed in fine salt, then packed in barrels and after they are "struck", or lightly salted, they are resalted in other barrels, and the barrels are headed up.

When landed in Gloucester, the mackerel are packed over again into barrels of 200 lbs. and are then ready for market, to be shipped in the original package or repacked into smaller ones.

The fish landed in Gloucester which go to market as fresh fish are Haddock, Pollock, Cod, Mackerel and Halibut. As these are not included in the scope of this article, nothing more need be said.

An important article is salted or flitched Halibut which comes from a "bank" called the Funks, off the coast of Labrador in the cold waters coming from Baffin Bay. These fish are caught on "trawls" by two men in each dory, taken aboard the vessel, sliced and salted in the hold. Vessels bringing in these fish start away in May and generally return to Gloucester in September. The slices of fish or "flitches" are taken from the vessel, washed and put away to be used as wanted. When needed, the pieces are again washed and a good part of the salt is soaked out, then the fish is pressed to get out the pickle. After being dried and cut into smaller pieces, they are hung in the smoke houses where they remain in smoke rising from smouldering fires of sawdust and oak chips until they are a rich red brown in color. Known as Smoked Halibut it is then boxed and shipped.

Smoked Herring are handled in a large way in the winter months. They are brought from Newfoundland lightly salted in the hold of the vessel. These fish are handled much the same as Halibut, first being soaked out, then hung in the smoke house until they take on their famous rich golden color. Then the fish are packed in cases of fifty or one hundred, and go all over the country under the name of Smoked Bloater Herring.

To enter this subject more in detail is not possible in this book, so the reader is extended a cordial invitation to visit our city with the assurance that all the methods pertaining to the fish business will be cheerfully shown.

# RECIPES FOR COOKING GLOUCESTER CODFISH.

**BOILED SALT CODFISH OR SALT FISH DINNER.**—Cover the fish with cold water and set back on the stove; when hot pour off the water and cover with cold. Change the water three or four times, allowing about half an hour between. Do not let the fish boil, as that hardens it. Have the fish on the stove where it will simmer. Serve with potatoes, beets, carrots and onions. Serve with egg sauce made as follows: Boil an egg ten minutes. Dip into cold water so that the shell will come off easier. Cut with silver spoon, as a knife blackens it and put into the dish in which you intend serving the sauce. To a piece of butter the size of an egg, add a teaspoonful of flour. Blend these together well, and when ready to serve pour on a little less than half a pint of boiling water, pour over the egg. Do not let it boil.

**CREAMED FISH.**—Soak the required amount of fish in cold water over night. In the morning turn off the water and bring the fish up to a boil in fresh water. Tear the fish into small pieces and cook for five minutes in a rich cream sauce made of two tablespoonsful of melted butter, two tablespoonsful of flour, one pint hot milk and a little pepper. The addition of an egg improves it.

**BROILED SALT COD WITH CREAM.**—Put the fish over a slow fire to simmer for ten or fifteen minutes, or until a sufficient quantity of the salt is taken out. It may be necessary to change this water. Take it up and flake it into small pieces about two inches long and an inch and a half wide; dip these into a little melted butter and broil over a hot fire till they brown sufficiently. Lay on a hot dish and pour over the fish a little thick cream heated.

**CODFISH BALLS.**—1 cup salt fish, 2 cupsful of potatoes, 2 tablespoonfuls of cream, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, 1 egg beaten, pepper to taste. Wash the fish, pick it into small pieces. Peel potatoes and cut into quarters. Put the fish and potatoes together in a saucepan, cover with boiling water and cook twenty-

five minutes, or until potatoes are tender. Drain thoroughly, mash and beat with a fork till light. Add the butter, mix and cool slightly. Add the egg and the cream unless the mixture be too soft, adding gradually as the entire quantity given may not be required. Make into balls, roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. If handled and fried carefully, these may be cooked, if desired, without the egg and bread crumb covering.

**OLD FASHIONED FISH DINNER.**—Strip the fish into small pieces and more than cover with cold water. Let come just to a boil and then turn off the water. Again cover with cold water and let come to a boil. Unless boiled with potatoes boiling hardens the fish. Garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs. Serve with pork scraps, potatoes, beets, carrots and parsnips. Also makes a nice fish hash.

**SALT FISH SOUFFLE.**—Take one cup of finely minced cooked salt fish, four good sized potatoes, one-third cup of milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls butter and salt and pepper to taste. Pare, boil and mash the potatoes smooth; mix with the fish, butter, hot milk and seasoning; then add the eggs, beaten separately and very light, folding the whites in lightly as possible. Turn into a well buttered souffle dish and place in the oven for ten minutes. Another way is to beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately, then mix lightly together and spread on top of the fish mixture after it comes from oven; dust with a little fine salt and return to oven to brown slightly. Serve as soon as it comes from the oven.

**ESCALLOPED CODFISH WITH CHEESE.**—Soak a sufficient quantity of codfish six hours in tepid water, or until freshened to suit the taste, then let it come to a boil; when cold pick into flakes with a fork and season with pepper. Heat a cup of milk to a boil; stir into it a teaspoonful of melted butter in two of flour; mix with the picked fish and pour into a bake dish. Strew grated cheese thickly on top and bake in a quick oven to a delicate brown. It is yet nicer if you add a raw egg to the mixture before cooking it.

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## THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN'S INSTITUTE.



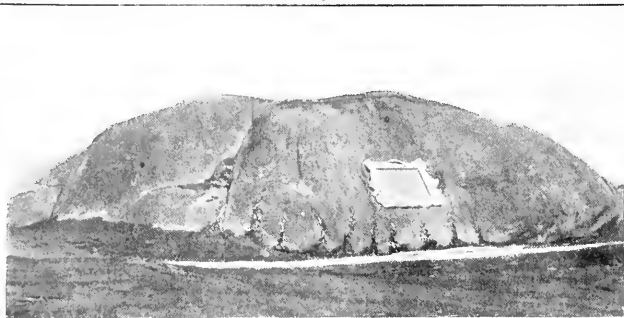
THIS organization owns a large three-story structure located in the business section and used by the six thousand fishermen of Gloucester when on shore as a place of resort, recreation and entertainment. It is a public spirited enterprise, incorporated and controlled by the representative men of the city and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the fishermen themselves augmented by yearly subscriptions of the citizens and transient residents. A superintendent and chaplain whose duties are endless and unceasing, is constantly in charge to direct the work, advise and strengthen the wayward, conduct religious meetings and to officiate at the last rites of the men and their families.

These fishermen of Gloucester as a class have no peers in physical manliness and undaunted bravery, yet these attributes are frequently unavailing against the mighty power of the ocean. An average of seventy men each year sail away never to return.

In memory of these brave and fearless men whose unmarked graves are somewhere in the fathomless deep, the Institute some years ago inaugurated the custom of strewing flowers on the outgoing tide and letting them drift out to sea, while the burial service of the church was solemnized on the shore of the harbor. In other years public memorial services for our lost fishermen have been held in one of our large churches or in the City Hall.

Both are most impressive ceremonies and besides being commemorative of the yearly loss of life in the prosecution of deep sea fishing, they have emphasized to all our citizens both permanent and transient, the obligation to make the shore leave of the fishermen as pleasant and as agreeable as can be. To carry out this purpose the Institute was founded and hundreds of the best young men of the world frequent its several departments daily to read, write, study or play as they may desire. Large quantities of clean, healthful literature are supplied gratis to be carried on board ship for use on the long tedious voyage.

Communications concerning this work addressed to the Chaplain Gloucester Fishermen's Institute will be promptly acknowledged.

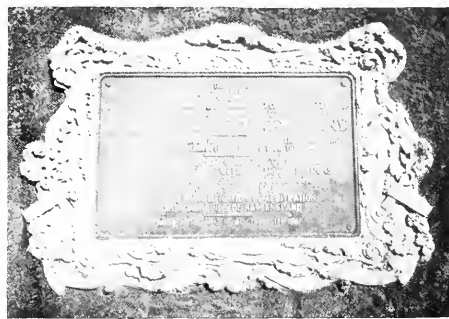


***BOULDER  
AND  
TABLET***

*Stage Fort Park.*

*Roger Conant House - 1623.*

HW SPORNER 1909



*Tablet Unveiled - Aug. 15, 1907.*

## POINTS OF INTEREST TO THE ANTIQUARIAN.



THE historical interest which attaches to Stage Fort Park as the scene of the beginning of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay in 1623, has been mentioned earlier in this book. To commemorate this interesting incident and to mark the location of the first permanent settlement, the citizens of Gloucester in 1907 placed a tablet, with a suitable inscription, in an immense boulder at the eastern side of the field. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:—"On this site in 1623 a company of Fishermen and Farmers from Dorchester, Eng. under the direction of Rev. John White, founded The Massachusetts Bay Colony. From that time the Fisheries, the oldest industry in the Commonwealth, have been uninterruptedly pursued from this port. Here in 1625 Gov. Roger Conant by wise diplomacy averted bloodshed between contending factions. One led by Myles Standish of Plymouth, the other by Capt. Hewes; a notable exemplification of arbitration in the beginning of New England. Placed by the citizens of Gloucester, 1907." Plans are now being formulated for the erection of a building to be the reproduction of the Roger Conant House, the first house in Gloucester, erected on this spot in 1623. The present name of the old Fisherman's Field is drawn in part from the staging on which the settlers landed their fish and in part from the fort built during the war of 1812, and still standing in its original form except that the magazines were dug away and the embrasures filled up during the Spanish War.

The older colonial fortifications at the mouth of the inner harbor have disappeared, but the locality is still known as the Fort. The latest fort built on Eastern Point during the Civil War, has passed into private ownership, and a summer residence named The Ramparts has been built within it.

Among the other remains of the past, interesting not only to the antiquarian but to those who seek for the picturesque, are the old houses in the Georgian architecture built during the later colonial period, a few examples of the earlier lean-to, story-and-a-half type with the beams of the second floor projecting beyond the lower wall at the front of the structure like a block house, and one example of the primeval log cabin, still standing though covered with clap-boards so as to be unrecognizable. The last mentioned is the Riggs House built in 1658 by Thomas Riggs, the first school master, situated on a side road off Washington St. near the Willows. The Ellery House built in 1710 is the most accessible, being on the line of the electric cars to Annisquam, and a short distance from the centre of the city, built in the old fashioned block house style with its projecting upper story and long one-sided roof and with the slave pen still there. Its interior is well worth a visit. The old Dennison House on Revere St. at Annisquam, a suburb of Gloucester, is visited by many. It was erected by George Dennison in 1727, and still presents its original shape and appearance and is occupied by one of his descendants. Opposite the Ellery House is one of the finest specimens of colonial architecture, the Babson residence built in 1740.

It is interesting to know that the reason why so many older houses in this vicinity are the story-and-a-half style, is because a two-story house was taxed at more than a single story, and so the story-and-a-half was designed by our thrifty ancestors.



REF. JOHN ROGERS Built about 1715  
COR. 300 WOODL. STREET

# Old Gloucester Houses



REF. SAMUEL CHADLER Built about 1752  
N.W. COR. 110 WOODL. STREET



RIGGS HOUSE Built 1660  
1000 RIVERVIEW BLVD. ON WASHINGTON STREET



GIbson HOUSE Built 1740  
NO. 245 WASHINGTON STREET

Gloucester is rich in religious history, for here was the starting point of Universalism in America in 1779; and the present church edifice built in 1805 has within it the original articles of compact, the desk of Rev. John Murray its first pastor, an organ taken from a British merchantman during the war of the Revolution by a privateer commanded by one of its parishioners, an old fashioned tall clock once the property of the second pastor, Rev. Thomas Jones, and the bell in the tower cast by Paul Revere.

The first Parish Church Unitarian built in 1738, had the distinction of having been bombarded by the British under Lindsay, August 8, 1775, and one of the cannon balls which struck the edifice is now hanging in the vestibule of the present building, which was erected in 1828.

At the old Burying Grounds on Bridge St. in the city proper and on Thompson Street in West Gloucester many old and interesting headstones with unique and unusual inscriptions may be seen. Copies of the inscriptions are on file and indexed at the City Clerk's office at City Hall, Dale Avenue.

Goldsmith's Deserted Village has a prototype here, and it is the only known instance in this section of a village deserted by its people or rather discontinued after the original builders had passed away, although many of their descendants are now prominent in the affairs of the city. This deserted street is on what is known as Dog Town Common. There remains the cellars of many houses once part of a busy thoroughfare and now a never ending source of interest to the visitor.

Norman's Woe, a ledgy island rising above the waters near the summer resort suburb of Magnolia, is noteworthy as being the scene of Longfellow's poem, the Wreck of the Hesperus.

On Middle St. at the site now occupied by the building of the Y. M. C. A., was the whipping post last used in 1780. And on this street there are at present at least 10 houses built before the Revolutionary War, among them is the residence erected by the Rev. John Rogers, which was built about 1775, now numbered 64 and directly opposite, now numbered 51, that of the Rev. Samuel Chandler, built about 1752.

Just to the westward of this residence and numbered 47, is the odd and unique shaped house owned by Mrs. E. M. Shaw, which attracts much attention. Built prior to the Revolution, its exterior and interior remains the same. Its rooms are filled with all manner of antique furniture and ancient bric-a-brac of very great value. This collection is considered to be one of the finest to be seen anywhere. Many of the summer colony visit this interesting relic of the olden times. The building now occupied by the Sawyer Free Library, corner of Dale Ave. and Middle St., was erected in 1764 and has been changed but little since.

There are many more of these old residences interesting to the Antiquarian, scattered throughout the city, especially in the suburbs, and the visitor is constantly reminded that this is one of the oldest settlements in the country.

JOHN J. SOMES.



GOOD HARBOR BEACH

Scenery  
and  
Drives



GOLF LODGE



WILLOW'S



MANCHESTER ROAD

# GLOUCESTER AS A SUMMER RESORT.



FOR many years Gloucester has held an enviable record as a summer resort by people who come from nearly every section of the country to enjoy the cool, health-giving air, filled with ozone, as it blows from off the pathless sea. Very many are the palatial residences which are built close down to the water side, where the scenery offered by old ocean affords a constant source of comfort and pleasure. Magnolia on the northwest side of the harbor with its Norman's Woe, Rafe's Chasm, Crescent-shaped beach, and sturdy rockbound coast, has proved a spot which has attracted the wealthy class who have erected fine mansions and enjoyed numerous advantages which nature has so lavishly bestowed. The hotels have also been liberally patronized and season after season the place is filled with a most desirable class of people where rest and pleasure fill the hours.

East Gloucester on the southeast side of the harbor has also proved very attractive and has made rapid strides in its development as a summer resort the past quarter of a century. It borders and creates the inner harbor, thereby giving easy access for boating while the facilities on the beaches, prove an important factor, and the sea view is unsurpassed. There are fine golf grounds and Niles' Pond a beautiful lake of fresh water covering nearly 30 acres. Old Mother Ann as she rests on the rocky shore and the Lighthouse are among the many attractive features.

Bass Rocks accommodates the large number of summer residents who here find rest and comfort at their private residences and at the well kept hotels. Good Harbor Beach has ample bathing facilities, while Long Beach affords fine views of old ocean. Salt Island and Thatcher's Island lie directly in front of this property. The two tall lighthouses of the latter give the mariner hope and comfort as he sights them while coming on the coast.

West Gloucester offers great inducements to the summer visitor. Its upper section has all the delights of a summer home amid fine old forests and beautiful drives, while that part which adjoins the seashore offers the far-famed Wingaersheek Beach and Willoughby Park properties which afford most delightful seashore views and privileges, to sail and fish on Ipswich Bay, the Annisquam and Essex rivers. The channel in Annisquam river has been deepened so that now one can go at all times of tide to and from Gloucester harbor and Ipswich Bay.

The suburb of Annisquam is a most beautiful and inviting spot wherein to pass the summer and fall months. Norwood's Heights, The Cambridge settlement and other property bordering on the shore is fast being built over, and many of the dwellings of the old-time citizens have been remodeled into homes for the summer people.

Fresh Water Cove, on the road to Magnolia, is another of Gloucester's charming spots. Several first-class summer boarding houses are located here which offer great attractions in bathing, boating, etc. Stage Fort Park with its Half Moon and Long Beaches, is in close proximity and adds its many attractions to that part of the city.

It is apparent to even the most casual observer, that Gloucester is a most desirable summer resort. She possesses a combination of attractions which commands attention. One individual comes here and builds, and is so delighted with the climate and the people, that he gets his neighbor to make similar investment and so the good work goes on, and new buildings are built annually, thus adding to the taxable property, furnishing patrons to our tradespeople and employment to many.

GEORGE H. PROCTER.



*THE BRYNNERE*



*THE OCEAN-SIDE*

SOME OF THE  
**HOTELS**



*THE MOORE-END*



*THE SURESIDE*



## AS TO THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.



SITUATED thirty miles from Boston; the rail road centre of Massachusetts, and really of New England; for a city of its size, our facilities are exceptional, as we have both rail and water connections. The Boston & Maine R. R. makes connections with all the roads centering in New England, and whether the Tourist wishes to go North, South, East or West, he is in quick touch with connections at Salem or Boston for all points. Our Express trains reach Boston in less than an hour, and Salem in thirty minutes. The management will give us this summer nineteen trains each way, and with the fine road bed, and superior cars on the express trains, comfort, time and pleasure are well served.

The Ocean sail from Gloucester to Boston, is along the beautiful North Shore with a varied scenic view of which there is no superior. The Boston & Gloucester Steamboat Co. run two steamers daily in the summer season; the day boat making the trip in two hours, the early morning boat a little longer. Passenger rates are fifty cents each way, or seventy-five cents the round trip.

The harbor of Gloucester, itself, is one of natural beauty, whose story has been told in prose, poetry and painting for generations, while the views along the route, of the shores of Manchester, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Nahant and the Islands of Boston Harbor, presents such variety of coast line as charms the eye during the whole trip.

Easy connections are made in Boston, with the coastwise steamers North and South, including the favorite New York Outside Line "Harvard" and "Yale"; the Portland, Yarmouth and Halifax Lines, and the many day excursion steamers to Provincetown, Plymouth, and other points, on the New England Coast.

The Boston & Maine R. R. passenger rates are at the customary two cents per mile, for single tickets, while lower rates are made for commutation, fifty ride and other class tickets.

A city with a natural harbor, with good wharf privileges, on direct lines of transportation, a port of entry, with water and rail lines competing, always presents advantages for manufacturing, and distribution of product, because of favorable freight rates, obtainable for coal, cotton and other natural products, by sailing vessels, tramp steamers and barges. Besides these advantages we have our regular two incoming and out going freight trains and the daily trips of the Boston & Gloucester S. S. Co.'s boats, both rail and steamboat making through connections to distant points at the same rates as from Boston and local business to and from Boston, at six cents per 100 lbs.

Time tables and freight tariffs are on file and obtainable at the Rail and Steamboat offices and at the Board of Trade Rooms. No account of the Transportation facilities would be complete without some mention of the Trolley Trips in and about Gloucester and Cape Ann which are varied and full of interest, while the connections of the Boston & Northern Street Railway to the other parts of Massachusetts and beyond, with the charming scenery and attractive and historic towns and villages, reach localities which should not be missed by the visitor to our city. One needs only to study the folders now issued by the principal Trolley lines to get a genuine enthusiasm for these trips, which can be so varied from day to day, as not to lose their interest.

JOHN K. DUSTIN.



Types of  
**Cottages**  
 TO RENT



Carlo J. J. J.  
 M. J. J. J.

## COTTAGES.

The cottages of Gloucester are many and of all styles and all grades of cost. They range from the inexpensive portable cottage costing from \$200 to \$300 to the palatial residences costing from \$50,000 to \$100,000. All these provide for people of varied means and all alike enjoy the glorious beauties of "Old Cape Ann." These cottages give evidence of the ingenuity and resources of their owners and are situated on the attractive places on the shore, on the river-side, in the hills and valleys. They are rented for amounts running from \$75 to \$100 a year to rentals for the season of \$1500 to \$3000. The accommodations are such as will suit all tastes, from the quaint rough and ready to the house with all modern improvements.

Nowhere in New England can there be found a greater variety of summer domiciles than in this quaint city by the sea. When one of the occupants of the portable cottage wishes to change the scenery or his environment, he like the Arab can quietly fold his tent or house and silently steal away. It is thus that in one season you will find a man perched on the side of a hill in his comfortable home and the next season you will find the same man with the same home planted by the sea or enjoying life by the river side.

The fishermen huts that have been so much written about in the magazines have long since disappeared, if in fact they ever existed and in their place can be found the modern cottage.

If parties wish to have any selection of cottages whatever in Gloucester, they will find it best to begin early to make their choice.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Most important and deserving the attention of the prospective home seeker and manufacturer, is Gloucester's unrivalled water supply. This is situated at West Gloucester, comprising three storage basins. The water sheds for miles about are controlled by the city, ensuring absolute purity and of a capacity to supply a city twice the size for four months without replenishment. These watersheds, it may be pointed out, are a part of what is now and will be developed into one of the finest park and woodland systems in the country. The territory of West Gloucester comprises about the same area as the city proper, an irregular oblong, five miles long by seven wide. The greater part of this woodland, including Ravenswood Park, the Wallace pond water area, the Dike's meadow and Haskell's pond systems, with the Mt. Anne reservation, all controlled for the public as a park, or for water sheds, abutting miles of woodland held by wealthy owners as private preserves, combines holdings for the practical and esthetic needs of the citizens which it would be hard to duplicate.

JAMES R. PRINGLE.



SAWYER FREE LIBRARY



CENTRAL FIRE STATION

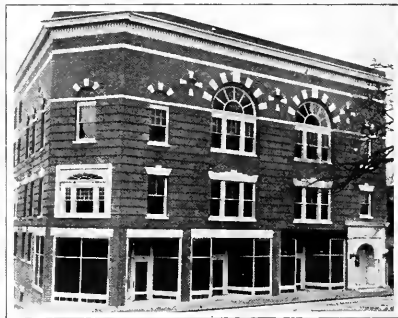


CITY HALL



CUSTOM HOUSE

# Public Buildings



Y.M.C.A.

## RETAIL STORES.



THE expense of living is a most vital problem everywhere and reasonable cost is a strong factor in the growth and prosperity of a city. The solution of the question and the regulation of this important matter depend to a great degree on the retail stores. When retail stores in any community are operated by men of honesty and progress, the expense of living there is sure to be kept at a fair ratio to the cost of production and distribution. Gloucester is peculiarly fortunate in her stores. Her merchants are noted for their business honor—for honesty, not the kind of honesty that is "the best policy" but the kind that is built up on principle. The large mercantile agencies and the wholesale houses who sell to Gloucester merchants, recognize and acknowledge, without exception, the fact that in Gloucester, though cold industrial winds may come and financial storms may break, though they may meet business shipwreck, Gloucester seldom has a "dishonest" failure to report. Gloucester retail stores are kept by men who would not scuttle ship.

And it goes without saying that from such stores, patrons get a dollar's worth of value for every dollar paid.

Gloucester stores carry such a variety of goods, of so high quality that they are on a level with stores in cities of very much larger population. This condition comes from the demands made upon Gloucester shops by the people who come from every part of the country to spend the summer. And the fact that the stores can fill these demands is proof of the care used in the selection of the stock and the fairness of the prices that are charged.

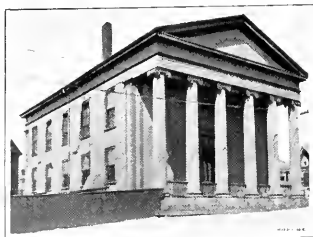
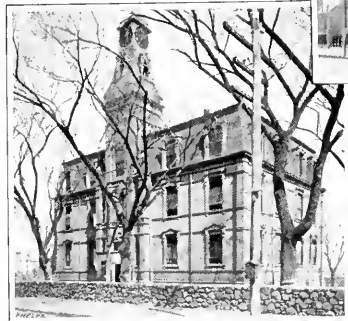
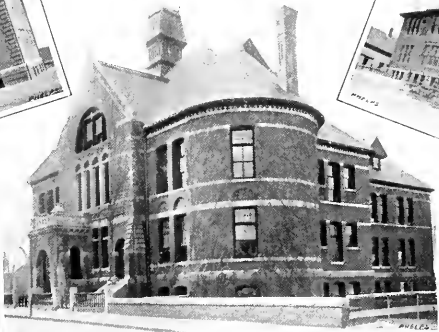
High quality product is the most economical and undoubtedly has a considerable weight in making cost of living reasonable.

Gloucester merchants are progressive. They can supply anything from toothpicks to automobiles, from potatoes to caviare, from shoe strings to silks and in every line there is competition enough to assure progress and insure against overcharge.

Over 160 shops retail food products—there are 16 druggists, 11 dry goods stores, 20 clothing stores, 7 furniture dealers, 8 jewelers, 6 automobile dealers and 7 florists.

There is no want that Gloucester merchants cannot fill with reasonable promptness and at fair prices.

# Some of the SCHOOLS



# GLOUCESTER SCHOOLS AND WHAT THEY REPRESENT.



FIVE thousand pupils, housed in twenty-three buildings and cared for by one hundred thirty-eight teachers,—this is the brief statistical story of Gloucester's public-school plant. During the last thirty years a marked change for the better in school accommodations has taken place. Those who recall the external appearance of the High School building of three decades ago, repellent in the extreme, note with pleasure its contrast in the commodious and attractive structure now in use for the almost five hundred students connected with the school. With like gratification many have welcomed the advent of the Babson, Hildreth, Stone Court, Hovey, Maplewood and Eastern Avenue buildings, in the central wards of the city. During the time mentioned, a new Blynman schoolhouse has been erected at Magnolia, while additions and improvements have been made elsewhere.

The public schools represent more than can be expressed in the few words to which this article must be limited. They involve the gratuitous but anxious care of a School Board whose sole consideration has been, and should continue to be, the highest possible welfare of the children and youth of Gloucester.

They represent the intense loyalty and devotion of worthy teachers, whose interest in their vocation stands for something more and nobler than that which centers in the weekly pay-roll.

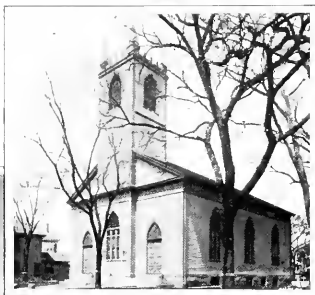
They represent a wholesome public sentiment that demands for every boy and girl an opportunity to lay the foundations of an intelligent and useful career. They stand, moreover, for the expression of a generous spirit on the part of a community which, although limited in resources, imposes upon itself the willing obligation of providing to the best of its financial ability for a future citizenship that shall be worth while.

The schools represent the marked evidences of a commendable home sentiment, which insists that the educational privileges and obligations of the child are of primary importance,—a sentiment that has been a large factor in giving Gloucester the leadership in school attendance among the cities of the Commonwealth for a score of years or more.

They represent the beginnings of an ambition whose resultant products of manly and womanly worth might well challenge the pride of any community. This fact suggests the duty of so interpreting the mission of the schools as to endow the pupils with the best possible preparation for fruitful service,—a preparation that includes the habit of industry and an earnest liking for hard work.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL



ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN



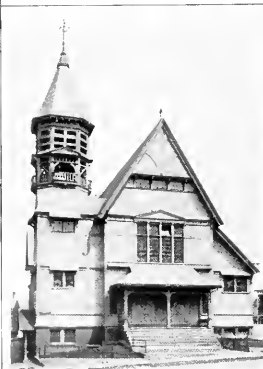
ST. VINCENT'S R.C.



CONGREGATIONAL



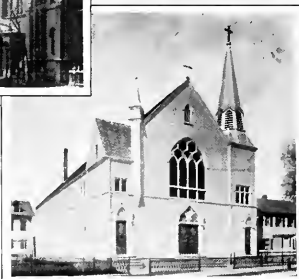
ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC



ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST



ST. MARTIN'S R.C.



OUR LADY OF GOOD HOPE

SOME OF THE  
CHURCHES



## MANUFACTURES.



LOUCESTER, famous as a fishing port, has never been looked upon as a manufacturing city. The demands, however, of the great fishing fleet, and the immense business of marketing the fish, have built up allied industries, these together with other manufacturing interests are varied and valuable. Besides those factories devoted to the making of products needed in the fishing business, Gloucester has other interests that make her a manufacturing city. The Cape Ann Anchor Works, (Inc.), in business seventy-six years, manufactures anchors of all sizes and kinds, and is the only concern which produces the fishermen's anchors, and also the only manufacturers in the United States now making stock ship's anchors. Also marine, locomotive, mill, electrical and government forgings, either smooth forged or finished complete ready for use.

L. A. Burnham & Co. manufacture cotton lines of all sizes, also steam tarred lines adapted for deep sea fishing. Tarred and barked snooding, trawl and hand lines, mackerel lines, etc. The factory is situated on Maplewood Ave.

The James H. Tarr Co., Limited, manufacturers of anti-fouling paints for wooden or iron vessels' bottoms, old fashioned copper paint used on fishing vessels, merchant marine, and by the railways on barges, etc., red yacht composition for the bottoms of yachts and motor boats. They make a beautiful light green yacht racing composition, for motor boats and tenders.

Henderson & Johnson manufacture the "Gloucester" brand of brown, red and green copper paint, deck, floor, house and ship paints, also spar and interior varnishes, shellacs and dry colors put up in packages of all sizes.

One of the largest plants in Gloucester is that of the Gloucester Net and Twine Company, which has been established over a quarter of a century. The products of the company find a ready market all over the world.

The Russia Cement Company started in business in 1880 at Rockport, Mass., later moved to Gloucester. This company is the largest manufacturer of liquid fish glue in the world. The plant at Gloucester covers 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space; handles over sixteen million pounds of raw material. Le Page Glue is a special product of the concern, which also makes LePage's Photo Engraving Glue, Gold Medal Mucilage, Photo Paste and special brands of glue for manufacturers of gummed paper and labels, straw hats, leather belting, sizings, shoes, cars, carriages, envelopes, gold tip prints and for many other uses.

A. W. Dodd & Co. manufacture Dodd's Liquid Fish Glue, which is used extensively, as well as refined oils and isinglass. They have a large and modern plant on Wharf St.

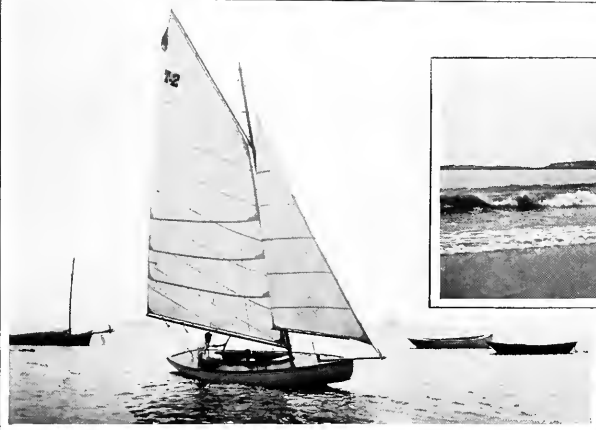
The Robinson Glue Co., Ferdinand Robinson and Herman F. Robinson proprietors, manufacture high grade liquid fish glue for all purposes. Robinson's Fish Glue was established in 1868.

Boynton's Improved Process Oiled Clothing Company manufactures the "Battleship" and "Cruiser" brands of oil clothes. "Battleship" Couch Duck Hammock, which is a new local industry. Men's Automobile oil clothing and Men's Woolen and Worsted Pantaloons.

The Gloucester Oiled Clothing Company have one of the finest plants in the country, and steps have already been taken to double their already large capacity and output.



YACHT FLEET



RACING YACHT



MAGGOLLA BEACH

C. R. Corliss & Son are manufacturers of and dealers in black and yellow oil clothing and fishermen's outfits.

The L. Nickerson Company manufacture the "Improved Cape Ann" oiled clothing, in all colors, auto coats and covers, hats, caps, coats, jackets, pants, ladies' oiled coats a specialty and many other articles.

J. H. Rowe Co. are manufacturers of the genuine Cape Ann Oiled Clothing and jobbers of fishermen's outfits of every description. Code 5th Edition A. B. C.

Alonzo Smith makes a specialty in the manufacture of fishermen's mattresses and cotton cloth mittens.

The Gloucester Windlass Company are making an improved hand windlass to supersede the old style which has been in use for sixty-two years. The patent windlass made in all sizes can be used for all purposes of hoisting. It is extremely simple, with absolutely no lost motion.

E. L. Rowe & Son are large manufacturers of sails for the merchant marine, also of canvas covers, tarpaulins, awnings for hotels, dwellings and stores. They are contractors for full canvas equipments for any style of craft, at present manufacturing the equipment for the new battleship North Dakota. They are manufacturers of the popular Gloucester brand Swinging Bed Hammocks; they also equip vessels or yachts with every article desired.

William L. Steele, manufacturer of canvas specialties, especially the "Cape Ann" and "North Shore" swinging cots, hammocks and awnings.

The Merchant Box and Cooperage Company have a modern plant for the manufacture and printing of wooden packages of all kinds. An expert artist is in charge of their designing and engraving department, the company making all plates used. They also manufacture cases for Beer, Soda and Mineral Spring Water Bottles.

Perkins Box Company are manufacturers of boxes, kits, pails and general cooperage; also all styles of bottle cases, etc., plates furnished for printing private brands.

N. Richardson Sons Manufacturing Company make an improved patented steering apparatus for marine craft. Also ice crushers, glue coils, salt grinding machines, hoisting machinery for hand use, improved seine pursers.

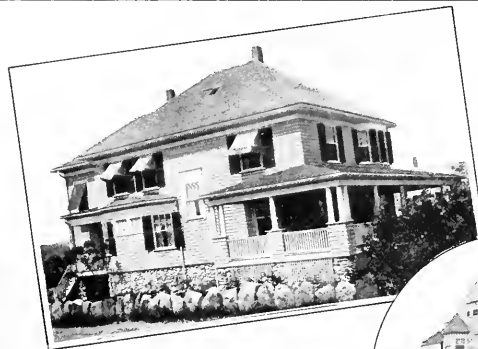
A. P. Stoddart & Company, founded in 1876, manufacture patented improved oscillating vessel and direct worm and gear yacht steerers for all crafts up to 160 tons, also patented fish fibre machines, small cargo winches, hoisting engines for stone carrying vessels, and also gasoline motor boat work and automobile repairing.

William B. Lantz the originator and sole manufacturer of Lantz's seine purser for mackerel fishing vessels.

L. D. Lothrop & Son manufacture the Lothrop Fog Horn, patent swivels, patent leads and fishing tackle of all descriptions for the deep sea fisheries, mostly specialties of their invention, and in all cases recognized as the standards. They have a large foreign as well as domestic trade. Sole importers and agents in the United States for the celebrated Arthur James Fish Hooks.

The Biverstone Manufacturing Company is engaged in the manufacture of fog horns for every kind of craft that floats, being made either plain or combined and convertible (horn and whistle.) The combination for motor boats is an innovation and covers all law requirements.

E. A. Gill manufactures the "Greenhorn" fog horn, which is patented in both the United States and Canada. It is portable, mechanical and made in four sizes, suitable for all craft.



Permanent  
SUMMER  
HOMES



Naturally in Gloucester the reader would expect to find the finest models of yachts, launches, dories, row boats, skiffs, etc. and there are four concerns which for skill, quality of work and material cannot be surpassed. They are: Allen B. Gifford, Percy W. Wheeler, Archie Fenton, Andrew Wheeler.

The Success Manufacturing Company which has recently completed its third addition to an already large plant, manufacture the highest grade of sheet metal goods, refrigerators and ash sifters.

A. Hubbard & Son, established 1873, have one of the most modern plants in New England and ship their output to many states. Hubbard's Famous Pilot Bread, fancy crackers, etc., comprise a line of a half hundred varieties of popular and attractive packages, containing the delicious and tasty articles of food which they manufacture.

Davis Manufacturing Company, large manufacturers of hardware and the famous Davis Extension Bits, the trade on the latter being foreign as well as domestic.

H. Quinn & Company make a specialty of boilers, tanks and smoke stacks.

The Holden-Graves Company are well known as manufacturers of shirt waist suits, wrappers, princess and empire dresses, bath robes and theatrical costumes.

The Royal Manufacturing Company manufacturers of ladies and misses' tailor made house and street dresses.

The Columbia Bathing Suit Company manufactures women's, misses' and children's bathing and gymnasium suits and bathing caps and shoes.

The New York Shirt Waist Suits Manufacturing Co. make a specialty of shirt waist suits and princess dresses.

The Gloucester Can Co. manufactures kerosene, oyster and glue cans and tin fish boxes, in any amount desired.

Samuel V. Colby established 1864, manufacture everything that can be made of Cotton Duck, Awning Stripes or Bunting, sails of every description, yacht sails and hammock beds.

Howard F. Lufkin, manufacturer of yacht and vessel sails of every description, flags, burgees and the Gloucester Cot Hammock beds.

George C. Tarr, manufacturer of wooden tackle blocks for every description of hoisting, also oars, belaying pins, hand spikes and shears.

Manuel Simmons, manufacturer of sails for marine craft of any size, from yachts to full rigged ships.

John Gleason, Jr., manufacturer of sails of every description, tents, awnings, spray hoods, bed hammocks, etc.

Joseph W. Norwood, manufacturer of oil for tanners and pure cod liver oil for medicinal purposes.

George A. Reed & Son have a wide reputation as Iron and Brass Founders and manufacturers of general castings, vessel windlasses, hawse pipes, rudder braces and metal keels.

F. Sylvester & Co., Gloucester Boiler Works. Builders of all types of marine, stationary and locomotive boilers, smoke stacks, gasoline, water and oil tanks, tar kettles.

Charles A. Marr, patentee of the celebrated boom sheet-buffer or jiber, made to ease the shock or jar resulting from the arrest of the sheet when the booms swing.

George J. Tarr Co. in business forty-two years at the same locality at Fort Wharf, are large manufacturers of cod and fish oils.

WILMOT A. REED.



Granite  
Industry  
of  
GLOUCESTER



# THE GRANITE INDUSTRY OF CAPE ANN.



CAPE ANN is particularly well fitted for the pursuit of the granite industry, as its rocky hills and shores afford a comparatively inexhaustible source of supply and its splendid shipping facilities give the advantages of quick and economical transportation to market. The firm and uniform texture of Cape Ann granite, its high crushing test, freedom from impurities, enduring color and its susceptibility to a beautiful and lasting polish make it very desirable for bridges and buildings of the finest architecture. It is peculiarly adapted for paving blocks, this has resulted in its being largely specified as the standard granite paving and Cape Ann is one of the largest granite paving block producers in the United States. Engineers are more fully realizing that granite paving blocks of the Cape Ann standard are the only sanitary, durable and economical pavement for heavy traffic.

Up to 1800, no granite was quarried on Cape Ann except for the use of its own settlers. In that year, a mill stone was quarried on an order from Newburyport. In 1823, the industry made its first real start and up to 1842 furnished all the granite for the fortifications on the islands in Boston Harbor and for the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards. In 1828, Cape Ann furnished the granite for the chain bridge over the Merrimac River. The industry continued to grow, in 1853 a cargo of underpinning was sent to San Francisco by vessel. In 1857, a cargo of paving blocks was sent to New Orleans and shipments of Cape Ann granite followed to Cuba and Valparaiso.

From the crude methods first employed in quarrying and handling granite by hand power and transporting to the shipping point by oxen, the industry has passed successively to the use of the hand derrick in 1836, the steam hoisting engine in 1853, the steam pump in 1854, the steam drill in 1883, up to the quarry railroad in 1885 and to the present use of compressed air for all purposes.

Owning railroads from quarries to their wharves, their fleet of sloops, schooners, barges, towboats and lighters for transportation in local waters and chartering the best class of coasting schooners and steamers up to 2500 and 3000 tons; together with their modern plant equipment, large cutting sheds and polishing mills, with the high quality of their product, Cape Ann granite producers are able to handle contracts of any size, promptly and at a moderate cost, particularly to the sea coast cities where water transportation gives them a decided advantage over inland competitors.

Among the representative contracts in Cape Ann granite may be mentioned: Registry of Deeds and Probate Building, Salem, Boston Post-Office, Suffolk County Court House, Boston, Charlestown High School, Baltimore Post-Office, National City Bank, Siegel Cooper Bldg., American Baptist Publication Soc. Bldg., Phila., Real Estate Trust Co. Bldg., Phila., Union National Bank, Pittsburg, Green polished columns of the Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York, B. F. Goodrich Co. Bldg., New York, eighteen highly polished monoliths for the People's Gas & Coke Co. Bldg., Chicago, weighing fifty tons each; two tremendous bowls, 13 feet in diameter, for the Plaza Improvement Union Station, Washington, now being turned and polished. Longfellow Bridge which connects Boston with Cambridge; the great spandrel walls for the Brooklyn Bridge; the Williamsburg Bridge; the Manhattan and Queens Approaches for the Blackwell's Island Bridge; the Manhattan Anchorage for Bridge No. 3; the University Heights Bridge, New York. The Logan Monument, Chicago; Miles Standish Monument, Duxbury; Base for General Scott Equestrian Monument, Washington. Jetties at Key West, Fla., Sabine Pass, Texas, Newburyport, Mass., Mayport, Fla. Breakwaters at Plymouth, Revere, Gloucester, and Sandy Bay Harbor of Refuge, Cape Ann, Mass.

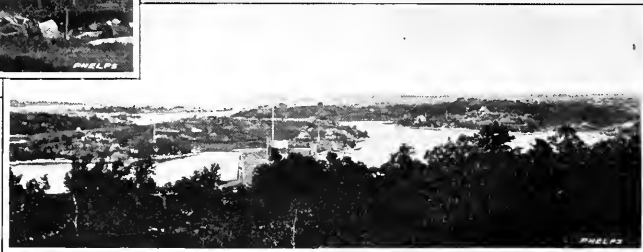


BASS ROCKS



VORWOOD HEIGHTS

## *Sites for Summer Homes*



MAISQUIM RIVER



## SITES FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES.



LOUCESTER and vicinity abounds in sites for summer residences. To name them all, would require more space than is allowed in this article, but to name some of the most important would call to mind some of the most beautiful views to be found anywhere in this country. Let us begin with Annisquam, the beautiful little English village with its white church at the head of the cove, the place where artists love to make their home, that has furnished so many studies for these lovers of nature. Annisquam River with its islands especially Pearce's or Merchant's Island and Rust's Island. "Agamenticus Heights," "Atlantic Highlands," "Bond's Hill," "Bass Rocks," "Bay View," "Brier Neck," "Camp Comfort," "Dolliver's Neck," "Eastern Point," "Fernwood," "Fresh Water Cove," "Lanesville," "Joppa Road," "Magnolia," "Norwood's Heights," "Riverview," "Rocky Neck," "Starknought Heights," "Thurston's Point," "Winniahdin," "Western Ave.," "Wolf Hill," "Wheeler's Point" and "Wingarsheek Beach".

If an Englishman, home-sick for a view of the old country, wishes to get a glimpse of home without returning to England, let him stand on the little hill north of the "Oak Grove Cemetery" and look into Riverdale valley and he has an English country village with the little church on the hillside nestling among the houses of the country side. The only bit of modernism that would catch his eye would be the "Addison Gilbert Hospital" and its buildings looming up in the west. Does the Scotchman long for a sight of "Bonnie Scotland"? Let him visit Rust's Island and he will find close resemblance to his home in "Old Scotia". Is he a bible student who wishes to study the Holy Land? Let him stand in the old Rockport Road and look down into Dogtown and he will have one of the best reproductions of Palestine that it is possible to find in this country. Is he a native of "Sunny Italy" and longing for the sunsets of that beautiful land? Let him stand at the "Great Rock" in Annisquam or at Norwood's Heights and he will see sunsets that will rival anything that has ever been seen on the Bay of Naples.

Father Acquerone used to say that the view from what was once called "Beacon Pole Hill", now Commonwealth Ave., reminded him of the land of his birth in Italy, and the view looking out over the sea toward the low lying shore of Cape Cod was beautiful.

Gloucester can provide for all. Those who desire to live on the hill or in the valley, or by the seashore or on the river-side, or in the forest, will find here just what they need and in all cases health and strength such as the fashionable and boasted summer resorts cannot give.

Nature has been lavish with her gifts to "Old Cape Ann", and it's no wonder that the people living in the inland sections of the country and the crowded cities are coming here in ever increasing numbers each season to enjoy the many advantages of this picturesque city.

Beautiful for situation and the joy of all New England and the North Shore, is the quaint old fishing town of Gloucester, and as the years go by the inhabitants of this great country are beginning to flock hitherward.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.



BOARD  
OF  
TRADE  
ROOMS  
COR. MAIN  
AND  
DUNCAN STS.



Strangers are Cordially invited to visit these Rooms.

# WHAT WE ARE—WHAT WE WANT.



THE Gloucester Board of Trade is a working body of representative business men. Organized in 1866, and incorporated in 1891, it has always taken a prominent part in affairs relating to the business of the city. Many matters of importance to the fisheries and to the city have been carried to a successful termination by this Board and the result of the splendid co-operation by the members has been to give the Gloucester Board of Trade a national prominence. The officers are Thomas J. Carroll, President, Fred A. Pearce, Vice President, Edward K. Burnham, Secretary and Treasurer. These with the directors and members, nearly all of whom perform service on some important committee, are all active business and professional men of the city. The Board proposes to conduct a vigorous campaign to round out the industries of the city, to encourage the upbuilding of plants now operating, and to add to their number.

Working with the Board of Trade in this movement, will be Gloucester's other prominent business body, the Business Men's Association, and the City Government. The commission form of municipal government was adopted in 1908 and by this action, Gloucester proved her progressiveness. Politics are eliminated and Gloucester's affairs are a business proposition, run by the Mayor and four Aldermen. With these three bodies co-operating to interest capital seeking investment and to enlist the attention of individuals or corporations seeking a location for a factory, results are sure.

Gloucester has many advantages. Of vital importance is the fact that Gloucester is a city where labor will be contented, therefore reliable. Disease epidemics are unknown, for Gloucester is too healthfully located. Plenty of breathing space and the finest air to breathe; pure water; reasonable rents; houses, not crowded blocks, to live in; good schools; reliable retail stores; decent amusements; moderate priced steamer and trolley trips for holidays; beautiful natural parks and woods for recreation; churches of all denominations; all these are here to satisfy the good workman and his family and a satisfied workman makes the dividends come easier.

Transportation facilities are excellent: water and rail for raw material and fuel in, and for manufactured product out, assure reasonable competitive rates. Banking facilities are adequate and liberal, consistent with absolute safety. Labor troubles have had no prominent part in Gloucester's history. Her principal industry, fishing, has always been conducted on the co-operative plan. Profit sharing for generations has created a deep-rooted mutual interest and it brings that most desirable feeling of loyalty and fidelity into the relations of employee and employer that is one of Gloucester's greatest assets. Gloucester has free sites for men who mean business. Liberal treatment is guaranteed.

The Board of Trade, the City Government and the Business Men's Association, represent Gloucester thoroughly and their assurance of fair dealing will be made good.

We want to interest men of means in our City. We want them to come here in summer and enjoy our resort attractions. We want them to build summer houses and come year after year and we will do what we can to make their stay agreeable. We want to show them how Gloucester can grow industrially without detracting in a single measure from her attractions to the summer citizen. We want them to assist us in helping her grow and we have faith that they will. Write to or call on the Secretary of the Board. You will be interested in what Gloucester can offer.

# RECIPES FOR COOKING GLOUCESTER MACKEREL.

**MACKEREL.**—Keep Mackerel and other pickled fish under the salt and pickle by putting a weight on them. Use plenty of water and soak them well before cooking. If water does not take out the salt sufficiently, use skimmed milk.

**FRIED MACKEREL.**—Freshen the Mackerel as for broiling. Fry brown six good-sized slices of pork. Take out the pork, then fry the Mackerel a nice brown. Serve the fried pork with the fish.

**BROILED SALT MACKEREL.**—Freshen the fish by soaking in plenty of cold water 10 or 12 hours, having the skin side of the fish uppermost. Drain and wipe the fish dry without breaking it; lay it between the well greased bars of a double broiler and broil over a clear fire until a light brown, then turn it on to a heated dish. Beat up a large tablespoonful of butter with a teaspoonful of lemon juice or vinegar and tablespoonful of hot water; add pinch of pepper. Melt over boiling water and pour over the fish and serve.

**MACKEREL IN CREAM, No. 1.**—Freshen as for broiling, then lay into a baking pan, skin side down and to one Mackerel add a pint of new milk; put into the oven and bake until the milk is nearly baked up. About five minutes before it is dished add a small piece of butter.

**MACKEREL A LA CREAM.**—Soak a salt mackerel in cold water for forty-eight hours; place in a shallow pan, cover it an inch deep with milk, place on the top of the stove and let boil about fifteen minutes, take the mackerel carefully out of the pan and place on a platter skin side down, pour the milk over it and serve with a little pepper, garnish with parsley and sliced lemon. Prepared by this method the fish contain the least amount of salt.

**TO BOIL MACKEREL.**—Do not need quite as much soaking as for the above. Put them on to boil in cold water and boil gently thirty minutes. Serve with drawn butter.

Population of City of Gloucester last census	26,000
Number of school children	5,211
Number of voters 1908	5,228
Poll Tax payers 1908	7,961
Non-resident tax payers 1908	657
Postal receipts 1908	\$72,000
Postal receipts 1899	\$32,458

Valuation 1908	\$22,554,831
Amount raised by assessment in 1908	\$427,323
Miles of streets	110
Product of Gloucester Fisheries in 1908	129,323,973 lbs.
Salt used in Gloucester for the curing of fish in 1908	74,000,000 lbs.
Bank resources	\$9,773,116

CAPITAL STOCK  
\$100,000

GLOUCESTER  
MASS.

## CAPE ANN ANCHOR WORKS

Manufacturers of . . .  **ANCHORS**  of all kinds and sizes

From 10 Pounds to 10,000 Pounds, including the celebrated Cape Ann Fishing and Yacht Anchors.  
Also constantly on hand, Wood Stock, Iron Stock, Trawl and Trap Anchors.  
Manufacturers of Steel and Iron Forgings smooth forged, rough tooled or finished.  
Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. All work promptly executed.

F. A. Fisher, President and General Manager

Sylvanus Smith, Treasurer

W. F. Fisher, Superintendent



# CAPE ANN SAVINGS BANK

109 MAIN STREET

Incorporated and Established 1846

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

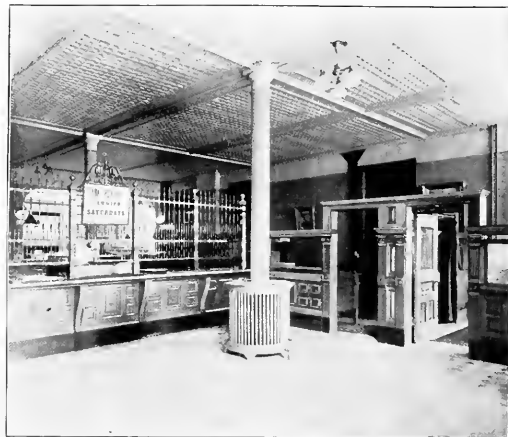
Conducted under the Banking Laws of the Commonwealth  
of Massachusetts

TOTAL ASSETS, \$2,859,568.67

Robert R. Fears, President

Lincoln S. Simonds, Vice President

Daniel T. Babson, Treasurer



## TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING

THREE FLOORS DEVOTED TO  
GENERAL DRY GOODS  
READY-TO-WEAR . . . MILLINERY  
DRAPERIES AND CHINA



A MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT  
THAT IS A STORE IN ITSELF  
SATISFACTORY GOODS DISPLAYED  
IN THE LIGHTEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STORE ON  
C A P E . . . . . A N N

MAKE THIS YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHEN SHOPPING

BUTMAN &amp; FRENCH

POST OFFICE SQUARE, GLOUCESTER

## INTERIOR FINISHING

## Exterior Painting

and all branches of our business need great care in the selection of men and materials. We use only the best materials and assign our men to work in which they are specialists, thereby giving better quality and more satisfactory service.

THADDEUS GRIFFIN

271-275 Main St.

Gloucester, Mass.

A complete and carefully selected line of wall hangings

Herrick's

146 MAIN ST.

## Choice Fruits

Tel. 265-4

Established 1875

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO LIGHTING  
SUMMER RESIDENCES

SERVICE COVERS GLOUCESTER, MAGNOLIA  
AND ROCKPORT

# Gloucester Electric Company

E. L. MUNGER, Supt.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

CAN BE HAD ANYWHERE  
ON CAPE ANN. ELECTRIC  
CARRIAGES CHARGED AT OUR STATION

ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC  
FANS AND ELECTRIC FLAT  
IRONS CARRIED IN STOCK

FRED L. DAVIS

We Sell Only to Wholesale Trade

ARMSBY CODES USED

## DAVIS BROTHERS

PRODUCERS

Ask for these brands and be sure of  
getting "Pure Goods"

"Gold Edge"    "Simon Pure"  
"Tiger Lily"    "American Beauty"  
"Very Best"    "Lakewood"

Wholesale Dealers, Exporters and Curers of

### SALT, SMOKED AND PICKLED FISH

51-53-55-57-59-61-63 ROGERS ST.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

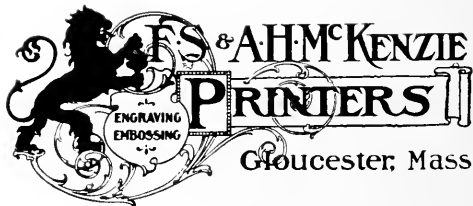
All our goods are guaranteed packed  
to conform to National Pure Food Law

We own and operate our own fishing  
fleet . . . . .

EZRA L. PHILLIPS  
ARCHITECT

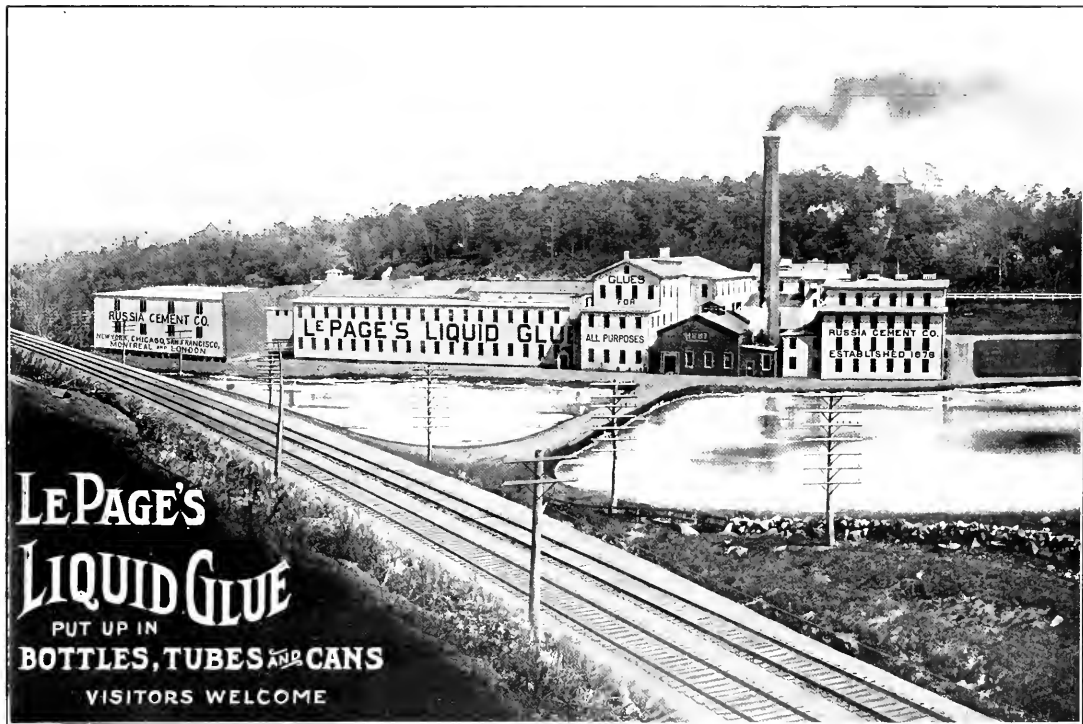
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Gloucester Sale Deposit & Trust Co. Bldg.



Gloucester, Mass.





**LE PAGE'S**  
**LIQUID GLUE**  
PUT UP IN  
**BOTTLES, TUBES AND CANS**  
VISITORS WELCOME

COMPLIMENTS OF  
PERKINS BOX COMPANY  
GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
EVERYTHING FOR THE SALT FISH PACKER

---

INCORPORATED 1847

Gloucester  
Mutual Fishing Insurance Co.  
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

DAVID S. PRESSON, President and Treasurer

ASK MR. CHICK

he probably knows anything about seashore  
property

DAVID B. SMITH, Vice President

FRANCIS BENNETT, Secretary GLOUCESTER

MASSACHUSETTS

OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN THE CITY

# ...Fire Insurance That Insures...

In buying Fire Insurance as in buying anything else, inspect carefully, rather than adopt the "grab-box" method. We offer for your inspection the following list of Companies confident that no better list can be presented.

	Organized	Surplus
Aetna . . . . .	1819	\$9,207,078
Commercial Union . . . . .	1861	2,431,844
Home, N. Y. . . . .	1853	13,682,821
Hartford . . . . .	1810	7,061,592
Ins. Co. of North America . . . . .	1792	4,750,905
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1825	2,669,527
Phoenix, Hartford . . . . .	1854	4,169,175
Royal . . . . .	1845	3,100,021
Springfield F. & M. . . . .	1849	3,903,901
Fidelity, N. Y. . . . .	1906	2,557,231
Quincy Mutual . . . . .	1851	475,304
Traders & Mechanics Mut. . . . .	1848	206,181
New Jersey Plate Glass . . . . .	1868	291,859

*Get the habit of looking over your policies and see if you have any of the above.*

OVER CITY NATIONAL BANK

JOHN CUNNINGHAM

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE



## DAVIS BROS.

Largest Grocery and  
Provision Dealers.....

On  
Cape  
Ann

GOODS DELIVERED EVERYWHERE

179-183 MAIN ST.

POST OFFICE SQUARE

TEL. CONN.

Granolithic Work a Specialty

Jobbing of All Kinds Shop: Rear 13 Pearce St.

Office: 18 Commonwealth Ave.

## WM. M. LANE

MASON AND CONTRACTOR

## SIMON GARLAND

BUILDER

Telephone Connection

133 MAPLEWOOD AVE. Business Established 1858

GLOUCESTER, MASS

# OUR METHOD of BONING CODFISH

*from* OCEAN *to* CONSUMER



Copyright Edward K. Burnham, 1909.

## CONSUMERS FISH CO.

Gloucester, Mass.

Finest grades of Salt  
Water Products sold and  
delivered directly to the  
consumer

*Send for Price List*

Nabob and Thatchers  
Island brands of abso-  
lutely Boneless Georges  
Codfish

**UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY**

5-10-20-40 & 100 lb. boxes



Copyright, Edward K. Burnham, 1909.

# The Test of Time

"Time proves all things." This fact must be considered in estimating the worth and stability of any business house. The "test of time" gives at once a basis for such an estimate. The longer a concern has conducted business with an honorable record, the higher will be the estimate formed.

In the banking world even more than in other lines of business, time must be the test of strength. It takes time to prove whether the management of a bank is conservative, whether its policy is broad, yet safe.

This bank has had an unbroken history of fifty-four years of successful business, over half a century of satisfactory service to Gloucester people.

With its ample resources, excellent standing, and able board of directors, it offers every convenience, service, and accommodation known to modern banking.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Safe Deposit Boxes to rent, \$4.00 and upwards per year. Traveler's Checks, Letters of Credit, and Foreign exchange, available throughout the world.

## Cape Ann National Bank

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Established in 1855

Located at 156 Main St.



For a Delicate Appetite

what more tempting, appetizing, satisfying and easily prepared than a juicy lamb chop? We supply delicious chops as a welcome change to the home menu. All other meats; individual appetites crave at your service here as well. Our prices, cutting, skill and promptness in service all commend this first-class butcher shop.

## JOS. C. SHEPHERD & CO.

141 and 143 MAIN ST.

### There's a Nice Piece of Ham For You!

as anyone can see in a day's walk. This butcher shop is well known and deservedly popular on account of its excellent smoked and dried meats—hams, bacons, etc. We take the same pains in cutting and serving these as with fresh meats—and you know what that means.





# THE BOSTON STORE

W.G.BROWN & CO.

GLOUCESTER'S  
LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE

General Dry Goods  
Kitchen Furnishings  
30 Distinct Departments

OUR MOTTO  
"Aggressive Progressive"

# "TARR'S BRANDS"

OF

## Marine Paints



CAPE ANN COPPER PAINT (Brown color)

RED YACHT COMPOSITION (A beautiful bright Red)

GREEN RACING COMPOSITION (A handsome light Green)

MARINE IRON PAINT (Anti-corrosive and Anti-fouling)  
For Iron or Steel Vessels

These compositions have proven themselves to be the superior of any other like products in durability and anti-fouling qualities.

MANUFACTURED BY

The James H. Tarr Company Ltd.

Factory and Office

GLOUCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

67 MIDDLE STREET, GLOUCESTER

Carpets and Furniture

Upholstery, Draperies and Window Shades

Specialties in Summer Cottage Furnishings

A complete assortment of the Wm. Leavens and Co. plain Mission cottage furniture is shown in our furniture department at Leavens prices—also a large line of seamless tube enamel beds in plain effects, suitable for cottage use, guaranteed National springs, and sanitary bedding are leading features of this department.

Willow furniture in a soft green tint, also the new Baronial finish is shown here in large variety. We carry a complete line of Rustic Hickory furniture—veranda chairs, rockers and settees, porch shades, Rowe's Gloucester Bed Hammocks, etc.

### SUMMER RUGS

We claim to have the finest assortment to be seen in this section—New England, Plymouth, Poster, Bungalo, Log Cabin, El Hamman, Navajo, Shaiki—these are all designed and woven especially for cottage use.

Orders for furniture, upholstery, cushion work and window shades attended to promptly. Competent workmen in every department.

COME TO "GLOUCESTER BY THE OCEAN"

We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit us upon your arrival. The extensive lines of furnishings, especially selected for seashore homes will please you. Attentive and polite salesmen coupled with prompt deliveries make this the favorite store on the North Shore.

A. MANTON PATTILLO





Best Dealers Everywhere

**SELL GORTON'S SEAFOODS**

They are the Standard Product of  
New England's oldest industry.

Carefully prepared under most Modern Methods.

**THE GORTON-PEW FISHERIES COMPANY.**

PRINCIPAL HEADQUARTERS GLOUCESTER, MASS.



WILLIAM H. JORDAN & CO.  
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1868

FISH MERCHANTS Tel. 4 and 5

Merchant Box and  
...Cooperage Co...

Largest  
Manufacturers  
of  
Boxes and  
Cooperage  
for the  
Fish Packing  
Industry



We Carry the Largest Line of Fish Packers Supplies

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Bottle & Cases

IN NEW ENGLAND

Gloucester, Mass.

# TALISMAN



FISH PRODUCTS



ARE DOUBLY GUARANTEED

TO THE UNITED STATES DEPT. OF  
AGRICULTURE — That "TALISMAN"  
fish complies with all Federal Food Laws



TO THE CONSUMER— That  
"TALISMAN" stands for highest quality  
possible to obtain: The Pick of the Pack

## SWIFT & COMPANY

FISH DEPARTMENT

The "Story of Talisman"  
an interesting booklet  
gladly sent on request

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A. W. Dodd & Co.

MANUFACTURERS



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LIQUID FISH GLUE

Pure Newfoundland and Domestic

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PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

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**PURE COD**

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Greatest Care

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*GLOUCESTER, MASS.*  
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Buy it of us if you can  
but buy Gloucester Fish



The name Gloucester on it  
insures the  
best goods put up on honor

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Wholesale Dealers in Dry, Pickled, Smoked and Canned Fish

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Just off Main Street

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ESTABLISHED 1885

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COMMISSION MERCHANT

Importer of Salt

187 MAIN ST. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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BONELESS FISH  
MACKEREL  
HERRING

FISH FOR EXPORT



CAPITAL, \$200,000

SURPLUS PROFITS, \$250,000

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General banking business conducted  
Interest allowed on deposits  
Safe deposit boxes to rent  
Acts as Executor, Trustee and Administrator



Commenced business, January, 1892  
A steady growth for 17 years  
This is the result of progressive  
conservative banking methods

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For thirty years the store of Thompson the Jeweler has been acknowledged the leading one of the city in its line. The expression, "How can Gloucester afford such a store as this?" is often heard from strangers visiting the city. The people of Gloucester know the reasons. Strict attention to business, and a practical knowledge of it. Reliable goods and up-to-date stock. Work done as it should be, and everything as represented. These are the reasons for the success of

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MOTOR BOATS AND ENGINES

Seine Boats for Launches  
\$50 and upwards

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Oil Paintings, . . Water  
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Please . . Particular . . People

who appreciate the true value of QUALITY and PURITY in FOODS. ¶ EDUCATOR Brand CODFISH in 1-2 and 3 lb. packages and in hermetically sealed glass. ¶ CANNED SHRIMP, CLAMS, CLAM CHOWDER, SMOKED NORWAY SARDINES and other sea products are warranted by us to be the BEST the OCEAN can produce. ¶ When again ordering salt fish, why not ask your dealer for the EDUCATOR Brand

SYLVANUS SMITH & CO., Inc

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

New England Branch

P. W. Merchant, Mgr.

P. S.—We extend to all a cordial invitation to visit our plant at any time you are in our city. We are pleased to furnish competent guides to visitors to explain the different processes from catching to curing and packing



"TRUE MERIT ENDURES THE  
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We carry the largest line of  
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Shirts  
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BLUE SERGE SUITS  
\$15 \$18 \$20

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# HIGH GRADE FISH

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EXPRESS CHARGES . . . .  
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WE SHIP ONLY SELECTED GRADES OF

GEORGES BONELESS CODFISH

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Correspondence desired with live, energetic brokers

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Incorporated

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PRODUCERS  
CURERS AND  
JOBBERS

SALT  
SMOKED AND  
PICKLED FISH GLOUCESTER

## FISH & SPECIALTIES

We are producers and ship selected  
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Write . . us . . for . . price . . list

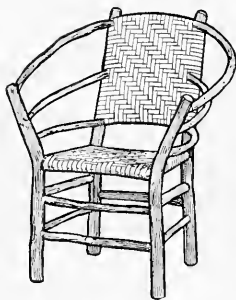
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COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS



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SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

It makes no difference what you want for your home, we can furnish it

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GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
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**BARKER'S ANTISEPTIC**  
Is distinctive for its  
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**TOOTH POWDER**

**IT CONTAINS THE**  
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FAMILIES who are fond of FISH ought to get them direct, as no dealer anywhere else could possibly be in a position to offer you goods as perfect and wholesome as we can



WE OFFER YOU . . . . THE CONSUMER . . . . SALT MACKEREL

tender, fat fellows; broiled for breakfast they are delicious

We only sell direct to the consumer, not through the grocer or other dealers  
Send your order by mail, we will fill it by express.

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS charges and guarantee satisfaction.  
If you like them send check, if not return by express to us

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY THEM

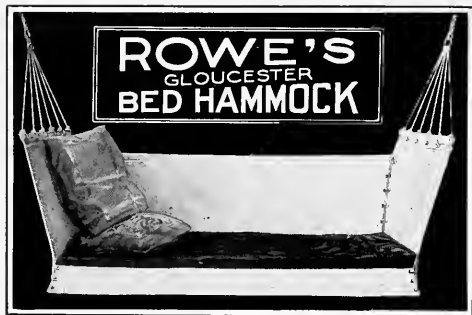
Our FRESH LOBSTERS in parchment lined cans, go through no process except boiling (no preparation of any kind being used). Packed solid in whole pieces, they look better, and are absolutely safer and fresher than you can buy in inland markets. ¶ All of our other canned fish and goods are equally fine and of the same high grade. ¶ A postal will bring you full particulars

## FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY

91 ROGERS STREET

GLOUCESTER, MASS.





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GLOUCESTER

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HARDWARE  HEATING and  
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Tinsmiths, Plumbers and Steam-fitters

Our stock of Hardware and Kitchen  
Goods is the best kept and most  
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Sea Shore Estates . . Farms . . Acreage  
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Best list of Cottages on the North Shore  
Renting from \$200 to \$10,000 for the Season

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Is offered through Mr. Meagher due from  
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Steamers Cape Ann and City of Gloucester make daily trips during summer  
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PRIDE OF NORTH SHORE



S. S. City of Gloucester makes round trip daily  
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S. S. CAPE ANN

BOSTON & GLOUCESTER STEAMBOAT CO.

Edgar Marchant, Agt.  
Gloucester

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AGENTS FOR MAGEE AND GLENWOOD RANGES, EDDY REFRIGERATORS

L. E. SMITH COMPANY  
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PLUMBING, HEATING AND SHEET METAL WORK

CONTRACTORS

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221 AND 223 MAIN STREET

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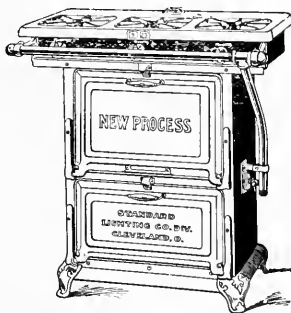
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96 AND 98 MAIN STREET

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FURNISHED TO OUR  
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Cook with Gas—the Modern  
Fuel—Cheaper than Coal

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FOR COOKING AND HEATING

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF  
GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTINGS

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Not making fish stew, but the best of Fish Glue  
He is the first man ever to do so



## CRUSOE LIQUID FISH GLUE

Sticks everything but the buyer

It is stronger and sweeter  
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Will mend anything  
Always ready to use

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Established 1868

Send us 10c and we will mail you a trial bottle

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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## HUGH PARKHURST & CO.

## GLOUCESTER OILED CLOTHING C O M P A N Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

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## SALT WATER FISH

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BRANDS OF

We make a specialty of  
Georges Tongues and Sounds  
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Boston & Northern St. Ry. Co.  
Trolley Lines

Connect Gloucester with the Finest Scenic,  
Historic and Outing Places to be found  
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TAKE YOUR TRIPS THIS WAY



LOW COST AND CONVENIENT

Special Cars are the best when  
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WHOLESALE      AND      RETAIL      DEALERS      IN

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BUY OR SELL—HIRE OR RENT  
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Communicate at once  
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GET WISE.....TRY  
"Snow Lily"....."Try Sum"  
"Cream Cakes" Brands  
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WHEN IN WANT OF  
FINE  GROCERIES  
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Steam and Gasolene Engine Repairing

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Directly on the Ocean

BASS ROCKS  
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The Rocky Neck Marine Railway

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Two Large Modern Marine  
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The hauling out and repairing of  
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FORMERLY GLOUCESTER BANK . . . ESTABLISHED 1796

This old-established bank, identified with the business of this community for one hundred and thirteen years, having re-modeled its banking rooms for the convenience and pleasure of its customers, invites the accounts of individuals, firms and corporations. ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

EVERY FACILITY AFFORDED WARRANTED BY GOOD BANKING

CAPITAL \$200,000

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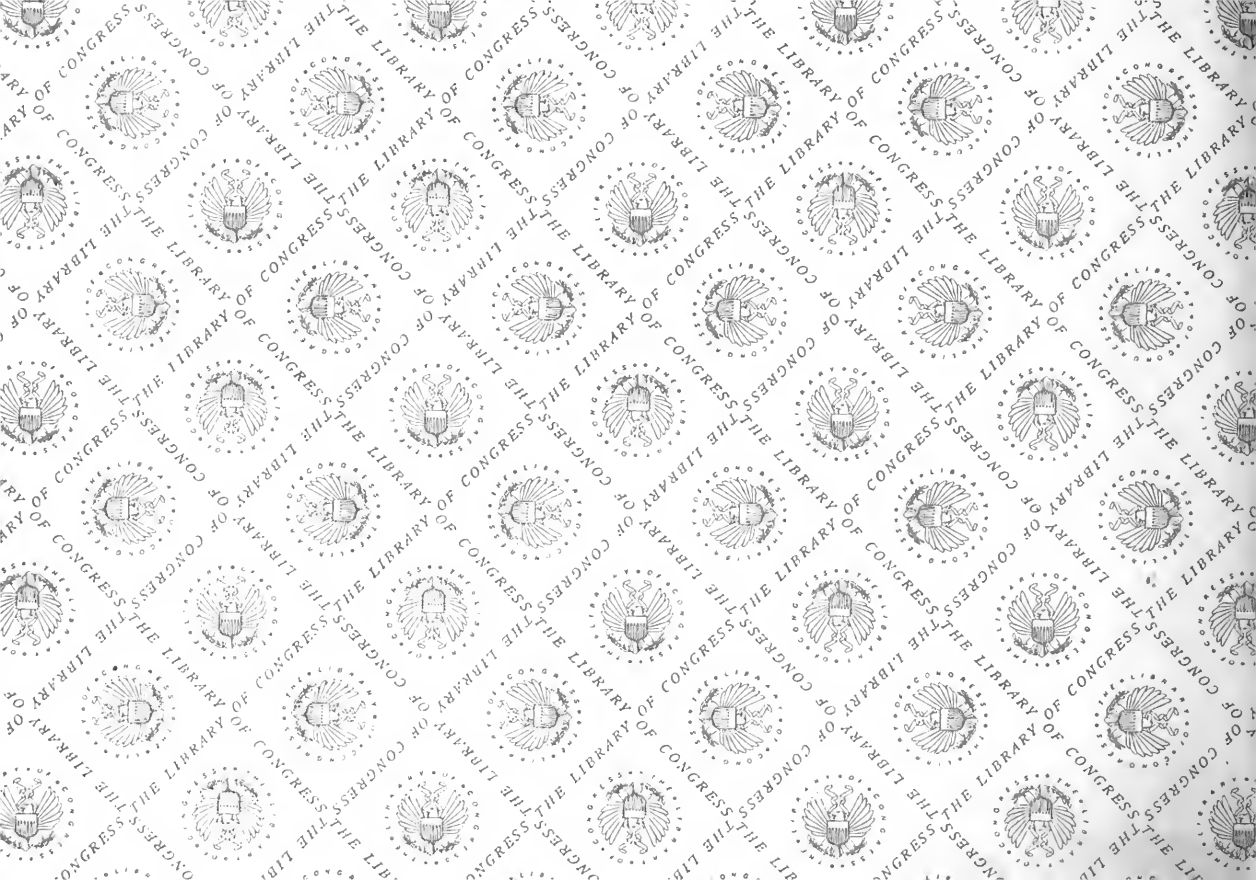
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